The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,039.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
,, including postage	,, 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28 0
,, including postage	,, 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	,, 16 0
,, including postage	,, 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	,, 6 0
,, including postage	,, 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	,, 0 4
Back Numbers	,, 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	,, 2 8
Third Ditto	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

"All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander E. Lang, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 29th Aug. 1871, at noon.

	Aug.		Sept.
Leave BOMBAY	29	Leave Tuticorin	6
,, Ratnagherry	30	,, Colombo	7
,, Vingorla	30	,, Galle	8
,, Carwar	31	,, Cannanore	11
,, Mangalore ... Sept.	1	,, Madras	13
,, Cannanore	2	,, Coconada	15
,, Calicut	3	,, Vizapatam	15
,, Beypore	3	,, Bimlipatam	16
,, Cochin	4	,, Gopanlpore	17
,, Pamben	5	,, False Point	18
,, Allepey	5	Arrive CALCUTTA	19

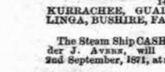
This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Nilghiri district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam Ship CASHMERE, 1,628 tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Avery, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 2nd September, 1871, at noon.

	Sep.		Sep.
Leave BOMBAY	2	Leave BUSSORAH	22
,, Kurrachee	6	,, Fao	22
,, Guadur	7	,, Bushire	23
,, Muscat	9	,, Linga	26
,, Bunder Abbas	11	,, Bunder Abbas	27
,, Linga	13	,, Muscat	29
	Oct.		Oct.
,, Bushire	15	,, Guadur	1
,, Fao	17	,, Kurrachee	4
Arrive BUSSORAH	18	Arrive BOMBAY	7

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Corfield, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 9th september 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Ooliwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2	1	3 0
Second Class	1 12	1 0	0 12	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 6	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Ooliwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Ooliwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and the 20th, | BOMBAY on the 1st

of each month.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	30	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, 1871.

PERSIA, on SUNDAY, 1st OCTOBER, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

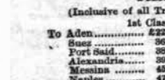
For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1st August 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE via SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company intends to despatch a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY in September, which will leave Bombay on the 28th evening about 10 days after arrival here. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Aden	£16	£ 7-13
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, Messina, Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from that place. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a continuous trip full of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this line, which are well fitted expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced European Surgeon on board. At Trieste the travellers find a most extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at the charge of 10s. per cwt., for the time of allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight, (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE.

First Class	£13	Second Class	£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co.—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage 1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co.'s and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Hedges Street, 1st August 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 5th September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. GOLCONDA, (1,960 tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain A. Coleman, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

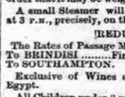
To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300	
To SOUTHAMPTON.	,, 650	,,	,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

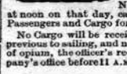


THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA, (1,646 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain P. S. Toulis, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 30th Aug., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any check of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 29th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.



MESSRS. THOMAS WILSON SONS & Co.'s splendid new Steamer WALAMO, 1,800 tons, will be DESPATCHED about 15TH PROXIMO.

She has excellent accommodation for a large number of first-class Passengers, and can also take a few in the second Cabin. She carries an experienced Doctor and Stewardess.

The rates of Passage are as follows:—

1st Class to Suez	£30
,, to Liverpool	50
2nd Class ,,	30

exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which, however, can be had on board.

This Steamer is sister-ship to the VIRAGO, which left for Liverpool in May last.—Apply to

WALLACE & Co.

15th August 1871.

N.B.—Forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application.

QUICK STEAM PASSAGE from LIVERPOOL.—The NEERA, s.s., Captain Corsun, which arrived at Bombay lately, via the SUEZ CANAL, made the shortest passage upon record. She called at Port Said and Suez, but was only twenty-seven days and a half under Steam from Liverpool to Bombay, including stoppages in the Canal. She took out 1,100 tons of Cargo and had 1,500 tons of Messrs. Hancock and Scott's Welsh Hartley Main Steam Coal on board when she left Liverpool.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey, colored and white piece-goods, twist, &c. &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few boxes of superior pale dry sherry by E J Braude & Co., Rs. 12 per dozen.

Bombay, 30th August 1871. MENESSE & Co.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and COMPANY

No. 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Household Furniture, a set of Silver and Best Plated warp, excellent Piano, Arch Cut Glass and Porcelainware, Pictures, Vases, Clocks, Piano, Shigram &c. &c., at the compound of Framjee's Hall, Breach Candy (Mahalaxmee).

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of August 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and COMPANY, will submit to sale by Public Auction, at the above place, the whole of that valuable Household Furniture, &c., &c., &c., being the property of a Gentleman changing his residence, consisting of:—

Drawing, dinning, bed and bathroom furniture, sets of silver spoons and rich cut glassware, plated and porcelainware, garden pump, water tank, and bullock cart.

AT 2 P.M.

1 shigram nearly new and one phaeton.

Bombay, 30th August 1871. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,

3, MARINE STREET.

SALE of very Valuable LANDED PROPERTY, with three Dwelling Houses, situated at Parell.

(If not previously disposed of by private contract.)

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the premises, that very eligible property situate on the Parell Road, known as Mr. Walker's bungalows, the property consists of ground which has an area about 10,402 square yards or thereabouts, bounded as follows:—on the west by a drain, on the east partly by the Parell Road, and partly by property of Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia, on the north by property of Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia, and on the south partly by the property of John Joseph Pereira, and partly by the property of Framjee Eduljee, and erected thereon are three substantial built bungalows, the one abutting the Parell Road, being called Apna Cottage, which are seldom unoccupied. In former days the rentals aggregated about Rs. 10,000 per annum, but owing to the peculiarities of the times they are now down to something like Rs. 4,000 per annum. This may be taken as a fair minimum rental for the bungalows, and besides the portion within the compound limits, there is ample space for other buildings, or garden purposes. The houses are of the stylish cottage design, and internally are in many respects fitted up as such. The Chinchpogly railway station is within 150 yards of the houses.

Bombay, 30th August 1871. CRAWFORD & Co.

ROYAL ARTILLERY THEATRE, COLABA.

A FEW LADIES AND GENTLEMEN of Colaba purpose giving a

DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT AT MORLEY HALL, COLABA, THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, (*Wednesday being Staff Night*), THE 29TH, AND 30TH AUGUST.

The Performance to commence with the Comedietta in one Act, by J. P. Woolls, Esq., entitled—

ORANGE BLOSSOMS,

To be followed by AN INTERLUDE.

The whole to conclude with a Farce, in one Act, by J. Oxford, Esq., entitled—

A FAMILY FAILING.

Prices of Admission as follows:—

ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY,

1st Seats, Rs. 3; 2nd Seats, Rs. 1; 3rd Seats, As. 8. Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers in uniform, half-price to 2nd and 3rd Seats.

ON WEDNESDAY (Staff Night),

Admission by Tickets only, Rs. 3 each, obtainable from the Undersigned, who will forward them by post or by bearer on application. Doors open 8-30. Performance to commence at 9 precisely.

C. F. GLASS, Lieut. R.A., Manager.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the City of Bombay will be HELD in the DURBAR ROOM, TOWN HALL, on THURSDAY, the 31st day of August 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider the business left undisposed of at the last Meeting.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,

Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 26th Aug. 1871.

BANK OF BOMBAY (In Liquidation.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS of the BANK OF BOMBAY (In Liquidation) will be HELD at the Offices of the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, in Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the second Day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-one, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes:—

First.—To consider and determine as to the propriety of forthwith completing the Liquidation of the Bank and distributing the surplus Assets thereof, and effecting the Bank according to the provisions of section XCV (sub-sections 10 and 11) of Act XIX of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India.

Second.—To consider and determine on the course to be adopted in order to provide for the debts and liabilities of the Bank now still outstanding, the nominal amount of which is Rs. 2,96,540-10-9, according to the particulars stated below, out of which sum of Rs. 2,96,540-10-9 it is however estimated that no more than Rs. 51,635 will be established as payable.

Third.—To consider and decide as to the adoption of a scheme whereby, in order to facilitate the dissolution of the Bank and to provide for the said outstanding debts and liabilities, it is proposed that the sum of Rs. 61,635 shall be placed in the hands of two or more Trustees to be nominated or approved of by the Proprietors at the Meeting (Rs. 51,635 thereof being contributed by the Bank, and Rs. 10,000, the remainder thereof, being contributed by Mr. William Rodgie, the Liquidator of the Bank) upon Trust, that the said Trustees shall out of the said sum of Rs. 61,635 pay all claims in respect of the said outstanding debts and liabilities of the Bank which shall be satisfactorily established before the Month of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four; and that the said Trustees shall after the said day so named possess of the balance of the sum of Rs. 61,635 then remaining in their hands (if any) in trust for the said Mr William Rodgie, subject to any claim in respect of the said debts and liabilities which shall have been made before that time; and that the said Mr. William Rodgie shall enter into Covenants with the Bank and the Trustees for the payment by him of all claims in respect of the said outstanding debts and liabilities of the Bank which the sum of Rs. 61,635 proposed to be placed in the hands of the Trustees shall not be sufficient to pay, and also for the indemnification by him of the Bank and the Proprietors and the Trustees from all responsibility in respect of the said outstanding debts and liabilities of the Bank. Copies of the Deed by which it is proposed to carry the above scheme into execution in case the same shall be approved by the Proprietors may be seen at the Office of Messieurs Rumgrip, Hore, and Langley, Solicitors to the Bank, at Apollo Street, Bombay.

Schedule of Outstanding Debts and Liabilities, on 23rd June 1871.

Current Deposit Account	Rs.	84,944 9 10
Bank Notes	,,	88,130 0 0
Unclaimed Dividends	,,	2,905 0 0
Fixed Deposits	,,	5,912 4 6
Bank Post Bills	,,	5,981 7 10
Interest on New Capital	,,	4,977 4 7
	Rs.	2,96,540 10 9

WILLIAM RODGIE, Liquidator.

Bombay, 28th July 1871.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(To leave about 25th Proximo.)

The Steam Ship ADA, 795 registered tons, Captain TATCHELL, will be despatched as above. This Vessel is well-known in the China trade, has very superior accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE,

To Suez	...	...	...	...	£30,
To Havre	...	...	...	...	£45,
To London	...	...	...	...	£50,

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For particulars as to Rates of Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th August 1871.

NOTICE—HOLDERS of RECEIPTS for Rs. 500 each, paid to New Bank of Bombay in names of Messrs. KESSOWJEE NAIK and DHURUMSEY POONJABROY as deposit for Shares to be issued by the then projected Company called "The Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, are hereby REQUIRED to PRESENT their said RECEIPTS, at the Office of Messrs. NURSEY KESSOWJEE & Co., in Fort, Elphinstone Circle, and receive the amount of such deposit and sign Applications for Shares in said Company, and pay the sum of Rs. 1,250 with interest at 9 per cent. per annum, from the 15th instant, to the Undersigned on or before the 5th proximo. In default the said Receipt of Rs. 500 will be forfeited and Shares will not be allotted to the Holders of said Receipts.

KESSOWJEE NAIK.

Bombay, 29th August 1871.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, WHIPS, &c.

ROWLAND and Co. beg respectfully to inform their Constituents and the Public in general that they have just received from England per s.s. SURAT a fresh and well-selected assortment of SADDLERY and HARNESS; Pitches; Weymouth, Pelham, Snaffle and Racing Bridles; Watering Bridles with Stops; Flat, Round and Hunting Martingales; Kersey and Prince's Cheek Horse Clothing; Kersey Race Caps; Fawn striped Quarter Rugs; Railway Rugs; Chain Burnishers; Horse Brushes, Curry Combs, and all other necessaries required in stables. Also, Silver Plated and Ivory-handle Driving and Four-in-hand Whips; American and Gig Driving Whips; Postillion and Hansom Cab Whips; Ladies' and Gents' fancy Riding and Hunting Whips; Carriage Mats of various Colours; Green hide plaited Reins of superior make and finish; Military and Stable Head-Collars; Ladies' and Gents' best Japanned, solid and plain Leather Portmanteaux; Double Expanding Leather Hand Trunks Letter and Bill Bags, with locks and duplicate keys; a choice selection of Enamelled and Brown Leather Leggings; and a large stock of other articles too numerous to mention.

19, Meadow Street, 29th August 1871.

NOTICE.—There will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the TIMBER DEPOT, Allepey, commencing at 7 A.M. on THURSDAY, the 26th of October, and continued through the three following days, or until the whole has been disposed of, 3,469 Logs of TEAK TIMBER, of the Season of 1870, 40, 41, 42, 43, (A.D. 1869, 70, 71, and to 1870), the property of the Government of His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore.

2. The Timber will be put up in Lots of 20 Logs each, and will be numbered from 1 to 173 Lots—the last Lot to contain 29 Logs—and will be knocked down to the highest bidder without reserve.

3. The highest bidder will be considered the purchaser, and he will be required to pay promptly on the day of sale one-fourth of the amount of the purchase money, the remainder within six months or before the Timber is removed from the Depot, which must be cleared away by the 26th May 1872.

4. Any disputed question arising, the Lot will be again put up at the price last bid for it.

5. Payment to be made in Rs. Rupees, or in Chuckrums, at the rate of 98 Chuckrums to the Rupee.

6. The Lots to be at the risk of the purchasers from the time, they are knocked down to them.

7. The Timber will be sold by the Candy of one Cubic Kole, equal to 24 Angoolams, or 28¼ English Inches. The contents of each Log will be determined by its actual dimensions, and no deduction of any kind whatever will be allowed.

HUGH CRAWFORD,

Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government.

Commercial Office, Allepey, 5th June 1871.

G'S LINIMENT,

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF

MANGE AND OTHER SKIN DISEASES

IN HORSES, DOGS, AND CATTLE GENERALLY.

It will in a few applications cure the most inveterate cases of Mange, and at the same time restore the hair to its natural state.

Per Bottle..... Rs. 2

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS ABOUT THE LINIMENT.

ORIGINALS MAY BE SEEN AT THE PROPRIETORS.

Malabar Hill, Aug. 28th, 1871.

My Horse, a large Australian, was suffering, not only from Mange, but had a dirty, scurfy skin, in some places resembling Busatti. I tried your Liniment, and after three or four days' application I am happy to say the skin became clean and smooth, the Mange having almost entirely disappeared. The Horse is now perfectly well.

(Sd.) R. W.

Bombay, Aug. 26th, 1871.

I can truly say that it is a most wonderful remedy for Mange and those Heat spots that Horses are so subject to in this country. I have also tried it on Dogs, and the effect is just the same.

(Name of writer well known in racing circles, but does not wish it published.)

Malabar Hill, Aug. 28th, 1871.

I have tried G's Liniment both on Horses and Dogs on places where the hair had got rubbed off, and in every case it has caused the hair to grow again thickly in a very short period.

(Writer well known.)

Sole Preparers on behalf of the Proprietor,

D. S. KEMP and Co.

CHOLERA,

DYSENTERY & DIARRHŒA.

AS domestic safeguards, especially in households beyond the reach of prompt medical aid, the experience of a long series of years has proved the superiority of the following remedies.

TREACHER'S

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE,

(ASTRINGENT, ANODYNE, & ANTI-SPASMODIC)

In all stages of the above diseases has been found invaluable.

In Bottles at Rs. 1, Rs. 1-8, and Rs. 3-8 each.

FLUID

EXTRACT OF INDIAN BAEL,

A remedial agent of great service in diarrhœa and dysentery—*specially the latter in all stages.*

In Bottles at Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8.

SYRUP OF RED GUM,

A very convenient and efficacious form for administration of this valuable Australian remedy; which, although of recent introduction, has already attained a very high character among the profession in England, and is much prescribed by Sir Ranald Martin, the celebrated Indian Physician, frequently in combination with the extract of Bael.

In Bottles at Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

DR. LEITH'S

CHOLERA MIXTURES;

With and without Opium;

Prepared strictly according to Dr. Leith's original prescriptions.

These Medicines are used and recommended by the Local Government and the Health Department.

N. B.—Full directions are given on each bottle in Marathi and Gujerathi.

In Bottles with Opium at ..... Rs. 2 8

Do. without do. 1 8

TRIPLY CONCENTRATED

ESSENCE OF CAMPHOR,

(Prepared from Dr. Rubini's Formula,)

In simple Diarrhœa, and the earlier stages of Dysentery and Cholera, has been found of high value.

In Bottles at Rs. 1-8, Rs. 2-8, and Rs. 4.

CHOLERA

appears to be at least encouraged, if not actually produced by the foul state of air engendered by the impurities commonly surrounding human dwellings. Foremost among the means for attaining, so far as human foresight can, immunity from the visitations of this dreadful scourge, is the *free use* in *all unavoidable sources* of *impurity* (closets, drains, &c.) of

DISINFECTANTS.

Servants' quarters are standing sources of peril, and their periodical inspection for the enforcement of the continual application of disinfectants become on occasions of danger the absolute duty of every householder to those around him, and to the public at large.

CARBOLIC ACID,

in all its various forms, is the most valuable disinfectant supplied by the discoveries of modern sciences; easy of application, servants can be induced to use it by no means disagreeable, it does not offend the delicate senses of ladies and children.

MACDOUGALL'S

PATENT POWDER

For general purposes of disinfection.

In bags of 28 lbs. or 56 lbs. each, and packs of 300 lbs. each.

In bottle, with dredger, at ..... Rs. 1 0

MACDOUGALL'S PATENT PREPARED CARBOLIC ACID.

In Bottles at ..... Rs. 1 0

A Sheet of Notes upon the above, with reference to Cholera, &c., sent free on application.

THE TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST of Mr. H. R. HUGHES, late Partner in this Firm, CEASED on the 1st of JUNE 1870; but the Name and Style of the Firm will remain the same.

BUDGETT and HUGHES.

Kurrachee, 26th August 1871.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by E. and J. Burke. Quarts Rs. 6, and Pints Rs. 4, per Dozen.

JEEWAJEE RUTTONJEE'S SONS,

Apollo Street.

TERMS—CASH.

NEW

INLAND POSTAGE PAPER,

TO FOLD ONCE WITH THE SQUARE ENVELOPE,

WEIGHING UNDER HALF-A-TOLA.

Attention is respectfully directed to the above, which supplies a want experienced by many.

AN ELEGANT, SUBSTANTIAL PAPER, WITH A PLEASANT SURFACE, FOR THE HALF ANNA POSTAGE.

5 Quires of Pape and 100 Envelopes ..... Rs. 2 8

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

LANCASTER'S BREECH-LOADING GUNS AND RIFLES.

THE attention of Sportsmen and others is invited to the following Consignment, received from Mr. A. Lancaster on Commission Sale:—

No. 1.—A BREECH-LOADING DOUBLE RIFLE, central fire, No. 12 bore, with Lancaster's patent striker action and pistol grip, in solid leather case, with a most complete apparatus, including improved recapping and cartridge-filling machines. Rs. 875.

No. 2.—A BREECH-LOADING DOUBLE GUN, central fire, No. 12 bore, with Lancaster's patent striker action, in solid leather case, with a complete apparatus, including improved recapping and cartridge-filling machines. Rs. 575.

No. 3.—Similar to the above, with a less complete set of apparatus. Rs. 450.

No. 4.—A BREECH-LOADING DOUBLE GUN, central fire, No. 15, with Lancaster's patent rebounding piston strikers, in solid leather case, with complete apparatus, including recapping and cartridge-filling machines. Rs. 575.

The above Prices are for Cash.

A reduction of Rs. 25 will be made when the recapping and cartridge-filling machines are not required.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BOMBAY.

THE MAGNETIC FILTER,

SPENCER'S PATENT.

THACKER, VINING, and CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

It is the only FILTER that will purify water constantly, without diminished power.

After ten years constant use it is found to be just as potent as when first issued from the Manufactory. It deprives the most impure water of colour, taste, or odour, by destroying its organic matter, so that river, bore, or stagnant water of the most impure character is rendered as bright and healthful as spring water.

No. 1, Rs. 20, purifies in 24 hours 10 to 15 gal.

No. 2, Rs. 28, ,, ,, 17 to 22 gal.

No. 3, Rs. 38, ,, ,, 25 to 30 gal.

No. 1, covered with basket work intended for Travellers, Rs. 22.

A reduction of 10 per cent. for Cash with Order.

THACKER, VINING, and CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

SILVER WARE,

OF THE

BEST LONDON WORKMANSHIP,

In a variety of beautiful designs.

Bouquet Holders.	Cigar Cases.	Pencil Cases.
Butter Knives.	Dessert Knives.	Salt and Bells.
Centerpiece Cups.	Napkin Rings.	Saltcellars, Spoons,
Christening Suites.	Pen Cups.	Snuff Boxes.

Each article is of Standard Silver, and bears the Hall mark.

DETAILS FURNISHED, FREE, ON APPLICATION BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ELECTRO PLATED WARE.

BEER MUGS,	CRUET FRAMES,	PICKLE FRAMES,
BISCUIT CADDIES,	EGG FRAMES,	SALVERS,
BUTTER DISHES,	EPERGNES,	SALT CELLARS,
CAKE BASKETS,	JAM JARS,	SARDINE BOXES,
CANDLESTICKS,	MUFFINEERS,	TEA SERVICES,
CLARET JUGS,	NAPKIN RINGS,	TOAST RACKS,

And Sundries of every kind: details furnished by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

The superiority of the Company's imports is so well and so widely known throughout the Presidency, as to need no reiteration.

WINES.

SHERRIES	per doz. Rs.	22, 26, 32, 34, 38, 44
BURGUNDIES, Red and White.	,,	16, 22, 32-8*
CHAMPAGNES, Superior Dry	,,	32, 36*, 38*, 40*
CLARETS, Breakfast & Dinner.	,,	11, 14*, 20, 30*
GREEK, Red and White	,,	15, 20, 21, 27, 33
HOCKS, Sparkling and Still	,,	21*, 27*, 31*, 36*, 40*
HUNGARIAN	,,	30*, 38*
MOSELLES (highest class only)	,,	24½, 27*, 34*
PORTS (White's and Graham's)	,,	20, 22½, 30
SAUTERNES	,,	

* Pints at a small advance per case.

SPIRITS.

BRANDY, real Cognacs, our own brands	per doz. Rs.	22, 28, 34, 38, 44
GINS, London and Hollands	,,	16, 24
RUM, Jamaica	,,	18, 24
WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch	,,	18, 19

LIQUEURS and CREMES.

AQUA D'ORO, CHARTREUSE, CURACAO, MARASCHINO, &c., &c., by the first makers only.

BITTERS and CORDIALS.

ANGOSTURA, GINGER, ORANGE, VERMOUTH, &c., &c.

ALES AND STOUTS.

By Alsopp, Bass (Stone's), Barclay, Guinness, and White.

The above are CASH Quotations; detailed Priced Lists and Terms of business on application.

BOMBAY (Fort & Byculla) and POONA.

STANDARD METERIOLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BAROMETERS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
ANEROID	18 0	20 0
Do. with Thermometer	22 8	25 0
ANEROID, for the pocket, with engraved dial	36 0	40 0
Do. do. with engraved metal dial, and Thermometer	45 0	50 0
ANEROID, compensated, and with revolving altitude scale	54 0	60 0
ANEROID, with revolving altitude scale and Thermometer	58 0	65 0
STANDARD, on the Kewprinciple	108 0	120 0

THERMOMETERS.

OBSERVATORY, of the Meteorological

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MODERATE inquiry for Broach Mill shares at Rs. 305; other shares remained unchanged.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 29.

Grant, Lieutenant, 1st Native Infantry, on duty, from Kurrachee.

Hojel, Surgeon, Residency Surgeon, Bushire, on sick leave, from Bushire.

DEPARTURE.—AUGUST 29.

Grant, Lieutenant, 1st Native Infantry, on duty, to Belgaum.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 28th August, 1871.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence:—Captain Newport, H. E.'s Sappers and Miners, for 30 days, from date of departure, on privilege leave.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Queen of Nations ...	Kavanagh	Liverpool, April 21.
	Travancore (s)	Eastley	Hongkong, Aug. 4.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
29	Meyram	Nacoda	Rangoon.
	Nubia (s)	Burne	Australia.
	Sunda (s)	Coats	China, &c.
	Malwatta (s)	Lang	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
	Columbian (s)	Stewart	Aden and Suez.

The s. s. Orlens, Coats, to China, &c., obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Lord Clyde, to Malabar Coast.
Ship Pericles, to Liverpool.

DAILY IMPORTS.—29TH AUGUST.

FROM LONDON.

Haddon Hall, 60 cases copper sheets, the C B of I and China.
Callirrhoe, 30 cases foolscap paper, V. Ikart Brothers.
Walamo (s), 19 cases provision, Bolton and Co; 15 cases sherry, Cattle, Palmer and Co; 23 cases oilmanstores, B M Punthkey; 1 case hardware, A H Heptoolabhoy; 65 cases oilmanstores, Bolton and Co.
Medea, 8 casks hardware, A C Habibbhoy.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Annie Fletcher, 5 cases machinery, B R S and Weaving Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—29TH AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Defiance, 165 bales cotton, R Rugoonath; 14 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.
Canute, 59 bales cotton, K Bhowanjee; 52 bales cotton, V Nugrar; 40 bales cotton, L Gandy.
Pericles, 60 bales cotton, M Gooldass.
Walamo (s), 350 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 306 bales cotton, Kunkler, Treiwerck and Co; 51 bales cotton, S P Framjee; 46 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 55 bales wool, P Kessowjee; 140 bales wool, M Jaitha; 28 bales wool, H Kheldass; 200 bales cotton, B Bhugoojee; 101 bales cotton; V Manchund; 59 bales wool, N. Ranchordass; 31 bales wool, K Nemee; 70 bales cotton, O Khettow; 75 bales wool, J Dewjee.
Callirrhoe, 230 ewts horns, Edward Bates &Co.
Golconda (s), 36 bales wool, N Runchordass; 9 bales hides, D Mahomed.

FOR LONDON.

Whittington, 25 bundles hides, N Ghangjee; 3 cases gum, G H Fazul & Co; 48 boxes bloodstone, A Habibbhoy; 24 bundles hides, D B Hasson.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia (s), 92 bales cotton, L Mowjee.

FOR SUEZ.

Golconda (s), 5 cases tea, C Najoomdin.

FOR HONGKONG.

Orissa (s), 180 bales cotton, C Ebram; 7 chests M opium, E D Sassoon; 186 chests M opium, David Sassoon & Co; 6 chests M opium, D D Ghandy & Co; 8 chests M opium, A Badroodin & Co; 2 chests M opium, H A Esmail & Co; 36 chests M opium, N Joorawurmull; 14 chests M opium, G Coonjbalil; 10 chests M opium, H A N Momed; 27½ chests M opium, G Seonghance; 8½ chests M opium, D Ramsook; 20 chests M opium, S Ramchunder; 1 chest M opium, R Calooram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Orissa (s), 17 chests M opium, D D Ghandy & Co; 7½ chests M opium, H Nursingdass; 17 chests M opium, R Dhunjeeshaw & Co; 2 chests M opium, A Badroodin & Co; 13 chests M opium, G Seonghance; 7½ chests M opium, E D Sassoon; 5 chests M opium, R Eduljee; 87 chests M opium, R Eduljee.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

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BYCULLA SCHOOL—OLD ADELPHI HOTEL.

Master—MR. MCDONALD.
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With three Assistants.
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With Two Assistants.
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The teaching in both these Schools is up to the Matriculation Standard of the Bombay University.

FEES:—First and Second Classes..... Rs. 5 per Month.
" Third " ..... 7½ " "
" Fourth and Fifth Classes..... 10 " "

BOARDERS.

MR. and MRS. MCDONALD have ample accommodation for the reception of Boarders at the Byculla School-house.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary
J. PATON, } Secretaries.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

MORRIS—August 22nd, at Bluchar's Hill, Mussoorie, the wife of Lieutenant G. T. Morris, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, of a son.
STANSFELD—August 19th, at Coonoor, the wife of Major T. W. Stansfeld, Madras Staff Corps, of a son.
WHALLEY—August 24th, at Mussoorie, the wife of Paul Whalley, Esq., C. S., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SCHOFIELD—GUILLOT—August 26th, at St. Andrew's Kirk, Allahabad, by the Rev. James Williamson, M.A., Frederick Michael William Schofield to Clothilde Marie, youngest daughter of the late Henry Guillot, Esq., Indigo Planter.

DEATHS.

TEED—August 17th, at Goruckpore, Lieutenant C. N. Teed, 18th Regiment Native Infantry, through the upsetting of his boat in a severe squall on the waters of Immungurh.
WINTER—August 24th, at Saharunpore, of diphtheria, John Sandys, the beloved child of the Rev. R. R. Winter, of St. Stephens, Delhi, aged 2½ years.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1871.

A CORRESPONDENT, to whose skilled opinion on such subjects great deference is due, suggests to us, with regard to the sixteen million loan which must be paid off or renewed in January 1872, that the 5 per cent. paper should be converted into securities bearing 4½ per cent. interest for the next ten years, and then 4 per cent. for twenty years more. The precedent for such a conversion was, he points out, established in India two or three months ago by the loan opened for the transfer of 27 lacs of 5 per cent. paper, known as the Public Works Loan. The holders were allowed to renew at par, with 4½ per cent. interest for ten years certain, and 4 per cent. at the expiration of that term till the Government can pay the loan off. Besides, says our correspondent, this was the wise policy adopted by Sir Robert Peel's Government in 1844, in dealing with the gigantic sum of £250,000,000, or more than one-quarter of the whole National Debt of England. In that year capital was very plentiful and the rate of interest very low; the revenue was flourishing, the public treasury full, and the prospects of the country looked very bright. Three-and-a-half per cent. Consols had reached the price of 102½, and the credit of the [illegible] that it was generally felt a [illegible] interest might safely be [illegible]. But Mr. Goulburn, who was then Chancellor of the Exchequer, did not lower the [illegible] might have done, to 3 per cent. [illegible] said in his speech, "is unpublic, whose servant I am; [illegible] fectly possible to reconcile [illegible] regard due to the interests [illegible] who have lent that money [illegible] eting on this principle, he [illegible] from 3½ to 3 per cent. easier by granting to the fundholders the privilege of getting 3½ per cent. for ten years. Moreover, it is urged by our correspondent that the operation he recommends would be financially more favourable to the State than an immediate conversion of the loan into 4 per cent. securities. He supports this argument by the following figures:—

If the loan were issued at 95, the interest on Rs. 1,000 at 4 per cent. for 30 years would be ..... Rs. 1,260
Do. do. at 98 do. 1,248
Do. do. at 97 do. 1,237

If the loan were issued at par, the interest on Rs. 1,000 at 4½ per cent. for 10 years would be Rs 450, and at 4 per cent. for 20 years Rs. 809, giving a total sum payable for interest of Rs. 1,250.

The plan of gradual conversion would therefore, it is contended, cost the country no more in interest during the thirty years than the plan of suddenly reducing the rate of interest by one per cent. while at the end of that period it would leave the amount of the debt unchanged. A four per cent., loan, on the other hand, would leave the capital of the debt permanently increased at the end of the 30 years:—

If the price of issue were 95, the increase of debt on 16 millions would be 80 lacs, and the increase of interest... ... ... Rs. 3,20,000
Do. do. 95 64 lacs... ... 2,56,000
Do. do. 97 48 lacs... ... 1,92,000

These latter speculations are, however, based on the supposition that a loan of 4 per cent. paper could only be opened at a rate nearly commensurate with the present market price of the Fives of '56-'57. No doubt, that would be a convenient arrangement to present holders; but we have nothing to do with considerations of this kind. Why should it be impossible for the Government to raise a loan at 98, when the price of Fours is now nearly touching par? One and three-quarters per cent. ought to be a sufficient margin to allow, since the demand for Government paper is constantly increasing, and the mere conversion of so many millions would throw no new stock on the market. But at 98 the interest for 30 years at 4 per cent. on Rs. 1,000 would be only Rs. 1,224, against our correspondent's Rs. 1,250, a saving of Rs. 26. This saving, on the whole amount of sixteen millions, would amount to more than 41½ lacs, to be set against an addition to the capital of the debt of only 32 lacs; so that, if the loan can be all issued at 98, the advantage of an immediate conversion into Fours would evidently be considerably greater than that of descending from Fives to Fours by easy stages.

Then we come to the argument that the Finance Minister is bound to deal gently with the public creditor. This kind of sentiment is always introduced into matters of business when the interests of the creditor are at stake, though we never heard of the "individuals who lend "money to the State" being misled by patriotic feeling or pity for the taxpayer into abandoning one jot or tittle of their own claims upon the public purse. The suggestion to treat the holders of Fives liberally really amounts to this, that, when economy is everywhere the order of the day, and all classes of the people are exclaiming against Imperial taxation, the Indian Government ought to make certain holders of Government securities a present of the nice little sum of four or five per cent. on sixteen millions sterling. Investors are now gladly paying 104½ to 105 for the 4½ paper, with ten years to run, issued in May last, yet the Government is asked to let them have as much more paper of that kind as they like at 100. What possible reason can be alleged for so scandalous a waste of public money? Mr. Goulburn in 1844 talked with some justice of the policy of conciliating the public creditor, because the stock he was converting was not terminable at any fixed date, and, though the Government had retained the right of paying off its loans when it liked, the general credit of the country might have been shaken if the rate of interest had been suddenly reduced ½ per cent. on so enormous a proportion of the National Debt. It was not desirable, therefore, for the English Government of that day to take advantage of its unquestionable legal power to compel the fundholder to accept 3 per cent. or take his money back. But the position of the Indian Government, with respect to the loan under discussion, is not parallel to that of Mr. Goulburn in the case cited by our correspondent. The loan of '56-'57 was for a fixed period, which reaches its term on the 19th of next January; and the holders have no more equitable claim to a renewal at a rate above the market rate than if they were holders of a terminable annuity. They have known all along the conditions on which their securities were bought; and, the contract between them and Government having been fairly and fully carried out by the State, what right can they have to any further gratification? If money had been scarce and dear, and the Treasury empty, would they have generously come forward and offered to renew the loan at a rate highly favourable to the Indian taxpayers? They would have smiled at such a suggestion. Why, then, should they now be presented with 4½ per cent. paper at par, when the holders of other Government securities are very glad to be able to get 4 per cent. for their money? There is really no room for two opinions about the matter; and we cannot help thinking that Sir Richard Temple will not suffer so good a chance of saving public money to be thrown away. The Finance Minister seems, in fact, to have been making experiments with recent loans to see how far he could safely venture to reduce the rate of interest in effecting this greater operation. The 4½ per cent. loan of 1870 was granted for 15 years, and that of 1871 for only 10 years; and the high premiums at which those loans now stand are sufficient to justify the Finance Minister in considering it will be no difficult matter for him to convert his sixteen millions of Fives at once into Fours.

WE would invite the serious attention of mercantile and seafaring men to the description given by Mr. Russel Aitken, in the letter we publish this morning, of the way in which the Public Works Department of Bombay has provided the port with its new, costly, and useless lighthouse on the Prongs.

MR. MAXWELL and Mr. Rimington have found but a poor excuse for their weak suggestion that the Bench should avoid giving any opinion at all about the lease of the Municipal offices. What new light can the Committee of Inquiry throw on the circumstances? And how can the Bench ever get rid of the lease if it is to go on paying rent till the Committee has reported?

THE crops in Mysore are, we read, fast drying up for want of rain.

IT is said that Mr. C. R. Ovans, of the Bombay Civil Service, will shortly proceed to England.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR and the members of his family have gone to reside for a few days at the Hill Fort Singhur.

MUSSOORIE has been honoured with a special telegram reporting the suicide of Mr. Gladstone, the Premier; but Mussoorie will not believe the *canard*.

MR. JOHN, the Second Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Poona, now proceeding to England on a short leave of absence, has made over charge of his office to Mr. Reid.

"HALF a hill," so writes a Dehra Dhoon correspondent of a contemporary, "has come down and settled in the Mohun Pass. The post takes nothing less than ten tolas in consequence."

A CONTEMPORARY publishes the following among its Cabul news:—"The Ameer has dismissed Pyaree, the dancing girl he brought from Peshawur. He is much concerned about affairs in general."

REGIMENTAL bheesties, inasmuch as they accompany the regiments into action, are henceforth to be considered combatants, and as such to possess an indisputable claim to a share in prize-money.

THE *Straits Times* says—"The Chindras Goldmining Company, we learn, having a sufficient number of shares taken up, is about to commence operations. The mines are located, as we have stated before, about forty miles from Malacca, and should their out-turn prove favourable, which we see no reason to doubt, the result cannot fail to prove of great benefit to that Settlement."

IT appears that each student educated at the Berhampore College costs the Government from £70 to £80 per annum. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal we read, is quite resolved that this shall not continue, and while laying down the general principles on which a reduction in the expenditure is to be effected, requests the Director of Public Instruction to prepare a scheme for utilizing the savings in providing for instruction in the rudiments of surveying and engineering, a knowledge of these subjects having been declared obligatory to the candidates for the executive services in Bengal.

CHOLERA appears to have again broken out at Bushire. The Residency apothecary brings the matter to the notice of Assistant Surgeon A. N. Hojel, Residency Surgeon, in the following letter, dated Bushire, 30th July 1871:—"I beg respect fully to report for your information that cholera seems to prevail again in the town of Bushire. There were two cases which occurred near Hajee Abdool Nubbee's quarters, and both of them proved fatal; two cases occurred in Mohala 'Bevoner' on 27th instant, one case on 28th instant in Arab Mohala. This morning six cases of cholera occurred, one near the British Residency and five in two different Mohalas."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

BERLIN, 28TH AUGUST.

The semi-official journals publish articles stating that the doubtful attitude assumed by the French National Assembly towards M. Thiers diminishes the confidence Germany has reposed in France for the due fulfilment of the treaty.

The *Neue Kreuz Gazette* confirms the statement that another meeting between the Emperors of Austria and Germany will probably take place at Salzburg on the 7th September. It is asserted that after a basis has been established at Gastein for relations regarding the attitude to be assumed by Germany and Austria, Italy will adhere to the same policy without any conditions.

Demonstrations which it was proposed to hold in France on 4th September have been prohibited.

LONDON, 28TH AUGUST.

Candidates for the Indian Civil Service examinations must henceforth show, by official certificates, their real age with limits (sic.)

It is under consideration to raise the minimum value of Indian appeals to the Privy Council to £5,000 sterling.

LONDON, 28TH AUGUST.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firm. Fair Dhollera, 7d.

Arrived from Bombay, Jeypore.

THE AURUNGABAD MAIL LOOTED.

A CORRESPONDENT favours us with the following:—

AURUNGABAD, 27TH AUGUST.

It is now 3 o'clock, and no signs of the Bombay mail, which usually arrives at 6 A.M. A trooper came in at 11 this morning and reported that it had been robbed at a distance of fourteen coss from this, and that two passengers as well as the driver had been beaten.

The mail contractor's son (Cowasjee) started off on a fresh cart to the spot to bring in the mail, and I suppose it will be six o'clock, or later perhaps, before it arrives.

7 P.M.—Cowasjee has just returned with his wounded driver, who had received two sword-cuts on the arm. There was only one passenger; he is dangerously wounded about the head, and is being brought in on a charpoy. He is a rich native from Hindustan, and has been robbed of many hundred rupees. He is not expected to live. No trace of the mail-bags and a banghy parcel.

General Abbott has sent out some of the cavalry to look for the robbers and mail-bags, &c. This letter, which will be posted now, will leave about 6 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO THE PRESENT FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE MUNICIPALITY.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 23rd August.

To T. C. HOPE, Esq., C.S.; Lieut.-Col. J. S. TREVOR, R.E.; Captain H. F. HANCOCK, R.E.; SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE BENGALLEE, Esq.; and G. W. CLINE, Esq.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to inform you that the Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint you a Committee to enquire into the present condition of the finances of the Bombay Municipality, and as to how far the action of the Controller has been effectual in securing observance of the restrictions imposed by law on the Municipal expenditure.

2. His Excellency in Council will be prepared, if it should be found necessary to do so, to invest you with the fullest powers this Government can confer, in order to ensure your investigation being thorough and complete—I have, &c.

WASSOODEO PANDOORUNG,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 23rd August.

To L. CRAWFORD, Esq., Acting Clerk to H.M.'s Bench of Justices for the City of Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to enclose for the information of the Worshipful Bench of Justices, copy of my letter of to-day's date, No. 2,314, to the gentlemen named in the margin, who have been appointed to form a Committee to enquire into the present condition of the finances of the Bombay Municipality, and to intimate that His Excellency the Governor in Council has deemed it advisable to have an enquiry of this nature made before amending the existing law.—I have, &c.

T. C. Hope, Esq.,
Lieut.-Col J. S. Trevor, R.E.
Captain H. F. Hancock, R.E.
Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee, Esq.
G. W. Cline, Esq.

WASSOODEO PANDOORUNG,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 23rd August.

To T. C. HOPE, ESQ., C.S.; Lieutenant Colonel J. S. TREVOR, R.E.; Captain H. F. HANCOCK, R.E.; SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE BENGALLEE, Esq.; and G. W. CLINE, Esq.

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to my letter of this day's date, No. 2,314, I am directed to append for your information copy of one addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.—I have, &c.

WASSOODEO PANDOORUNG,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 23rd August.

To A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed to forward for your information copy of my letter of to-day's date, No. 2,314, to the gentlemen named in the margin, who have been appointed to form a Committee to enquire into the present condition of the finances of the Bombay Municipality, and to request that you will be good enough to place at the disposal of this Committee all the information they may require, and to afford them generally such assistance in the prosecution of their enquiries as they may call for.—I have, &c.

T. C. Hope, Esq.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Trevor.
Captain H. F. Hancock.
Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee, Esq.
G. W. Cline, Esq.

WASSOODEO PANDOORUNG,
For Chief Secretary to Government.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 29th Aug, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-east, thermometer 75, barometer 29·940, rainfall 18 cents.

VINGORLA, 29th Aug, 11 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind west, thermometer 76, rainfall 35 cents.

MANGALORE, 29th Aug, 12 A.M.—Weather rainy, thermometer 80, rainfall 1 inch 85 cents.

TUTICORIN, 29th Aug, 11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west thermometer 90, barometer 29·736.

CARWAR, 29th Aug, 12 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind light, thermometer 78, barometer 29·96, rainfall 49 cents.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—29TH AUGUST, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 29th August, 11-55 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 42 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 29th August, 12-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 24 minutes.
Latest dates from Continent of Europe.
Via Turkey, 28th August, 6-30 P.M., Greenwich Time. Time in transit, 17 hours 35 minutes.
Via Russia, 28th Augu[illegible]
in transit 3 hours 52 minute[illegible]
Via Red Sea, 29th Aug[illegible]
in transit, 7 hours 13 minu[illegible]
The time occupied in t[illegible]
from 9 P.M of the 27th to t[illegible]
To Bomba[illegible]
From Kurrachee ..... [illegible]
" Calcutta ..... [illegible]
" Madras ..... [illegible]

THE COST OF THE POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It appears from the columns of your issue to-day, that at the last Meeting of the Bench Mr. Narrayen Wassoodeo, in one of his usual flourishing and inaccurate statements respecting the cost of the Police Force, stated that the "entire cost of the Police in 1864 amounted to Rs. 2,44,900-0-0." Now the cost of the Police in 1864 amounted to Rs. 2,97,330-12-0, and not that stated by Mr. Narrayen, as will be seen from the following figures, which show the amount paid by Government for 1864. Cost of the Police force in 1864 as per Budget grant with grain batta sanctioned under Government Resolution No. 1,913, dated 12th of December 1863:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Commissioner of Police, per month	1,700	0	0	2,065	7	0
Deputy Commissioner of Police, per month	365	0	0			
European Constables—						
3 at the rate of Rs. 150 per month each.	450	0	0			
3 at the rate of Rs. 120 per month each.	360	0	0			
6 at the rate of Rs. 100 per month each.	600	0	0	2,101	8	0
6 at the rate of Rs. 90 per month each.	510	0	0			
Grain Batta...	154	0	0			
Native Foot Police	9,304	13	4	12,089	5	4
Grain Batta...	2,237	8	0			
European Mounted Police.....	2,266	2	8	2,422	2	8
Grain Batta...	156	0	0			
Native Mounted Police	910	0	0	998	8	0
Grain Batta...	88	8	0			
Water Police	1,393	0	0	1,538	8	0
Grain Batta...	145	0	0			
Commissioner's Office Establishment.....	763	0	0	812	4	0
Grain Batta...	49	4	0			
Police Hospital				107	10	8
Miscellaneous.						
House rent for Inspectors.....	536	0	0			
Despatch of State prisoners	100	0	0			
Printing charges	28	0	0	949	0	0
Rent for Constables' quarters	145	0	0			
Rent for Police chowkees	140	0	0			
Guards to Public Departments				1,655	1	4
Total per month				24,777	9	0
Cost in 1864, Total per annum Rs				2,97,330	12	0

From this it will be seen that the difference between the cost of the Police now and in 1864 is very little indeed; and, if we consider the pay of the members of the Force by itself, there will be no increase in the present cost as compared with 1864. The increase has been only in house rent, extra hospital accommodation, and miscellaneous charges. The Bench have set up a great howl because the Government has withdrawn the grant, apparently forgetting that the Government handed over to the Bench a short time ago the whole of the tobacco duty, which amounts to more than a lakh of rupees annually—an Imperial tax, and a tax to which the Bench had no claim.—Yours, &c.,

X. Y.

THE MUNICIPAL LEASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Bench of Justices has not yet come to a decision as to the way in which the lease of the Municipal offices shall be treated, and therefore I may not be out of place in writing to inform you that, if the Justices were not aware of the purpose for which the building was being erected, they must have been very indifferent to what appears now to concern them very much; for I and many others learned at a very early stage of the building that at last the Municipality was about to have offices fit to go into. I was living in the Fort at that time, was not a Justice of the Peace nor a ratepayer, but I took an interest in old Bombay and its doings, and so might and ought every J. P.—Yours, &c.,

MOTHER CAREY'S CHICKEN.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Bench of Justices must, by the time that next Thursday's meeting ends, present to the whole of India a spectacle of patience and long suffering, which will rival the endurance of the Man of Uz, if not of that of a species of a lower order of animals with angular developments well adapted to listening. To listen, and yet to listen; to adjourn, and yet to listen to the mocking birds of the Bench, would surpass the credulity of even the Bombay public, and that body can believe anything of the receptive powers of the Bench.

To the horror, I will be bound, of every Justice, except the mocking birds, there appeared this day another feature of this lease question, which our Frankenstein of a Worshipful Bench cannot by any means summon resolution to exorcise;—*we are to have another amendment on Captain Baker's proposition!*

And, possibly, nay most probably another, and another amendment, until by a series of infatuated postponements the greatest amount of demoralization is ensured at all points.

Sir, a postponement of a decision in this matter of the lease is a cozenage of our senses, and a surrender of our power to form an independent judgment on it. What can we gain by delay, except delay?

The case for the lease has never yet been argued *ad misericordiam*, and in sober truth the *right of the Justices* to refuse to acknowledge it is most decidedly open to question, look at it in any way that one likes, and without the shadow of a doubt the Corporation will be called upon, if it elects to disown the lease, to litigate the issue. But, sir, the right of the Justices to recognize that their honour is pledged in the transaction, though with the (doubtful) loss of a few hundreds of rupees, *does not admit* of question. There is *ex non scripta*, an unwritten law, which determines *that* matter. Let the Justices distress and annoy their Commissioner for his "presumption" as much as they will, not perhaps so much as a punishment for the past as a warning of the future, but let them save themselves from being pointed at by Calcutta and Madras, as men who began their connection with Mr. Crawford with the feeblest of control, and ended it with the backsliding and dishonour which attend all feeble administrations.

Feeling this, and, what is more to the purpose, noticing the silver cord of honourable sentiments which makes the Bench to dismiss (I decline to say "kick out") proposal after proposal which covertly compromises their honour by including a rejection of the lease, I do not despair that on next Thursday the Bench will decide worthily on the matter, and will refuse to listen to a postponement, let its supporters sing their mocking songs never so sweetly.

But I confess, candidly, that I dread the effect which has been already produced by this vacillation of the Bench and by the succession of adjournments. The Justices who think that the lease is not undeserving of support, though the Commissioner should be induced by his precipitancy in undertaking it, are disheartened at the weakness shewn by the Bench, who think with them, and yet cheat themselves by the subterfuges of children. Many of these Justices say that they will not attend at the next meeting, from the sheer dread of another wasted afternoon and another adjournment, which I have good reason to believe will be unfounded dread. But they may all the same ruin their cause by attending the meeting at a late hour, so as to get as little as possible of the songs of the mocking birds of the Bench.

If the Bench means business, and not play, they will settle the matter at the very first issue, which will be Mr. Justice Walshe's amendment. I should like to see the mover and seconder of this amendment exhibit the moral courage of refraining from supporting (?) it by the customary platitudes, and so pay a compliment to the Bench [to which it has, God wot, been long unused] of leaving its own good sense to decide on a question affecting its honour.

29th August.

J. P.

MR. RUSSEL AITKEN ON THE PRONGS LIGHTHOUSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was not surprised to find that the Captains of ships trading to Bombay had at last protested against the grave error perpetrated by the Public Works Department in placing the Prong Lighthouse in the position where it now is, as this united expression of opinion is nearly identical with that of every individual Captain, whether of the Royal Navy or of the Mercantile Marine, with whom I have conversed.

So convinced was I that this matter of the Prong Lighthouse had not been satisfactorily settled, that before leaving India I had copies made of all the papers relating to it, so that I might give the public the benefit of the lesson to be gained when the proper time came.

The Harbour and Pilotage Board on the 12th November 1866 wrote to Government, and pointed out that the views of the Board with respect to the proper site for the Lighthouse on the S. W. Prong were borne out by the opinion received from the Hydrographer to the Board of Trade. The Government of Bombay (Colonel Kennedy not then acting as Secretary) decided that "as nothing had been spent on the Lighthouse, and as it was very desirable that the Lighthouse, when built, should be in the very best position, Government requests Colonels Tremenheere and DeLisle, and Messrs. Ormiston and Russel Aitken, to meet the Harbour Board, and, after the necessary consultation and examination, to favour Government with their opinion as to the best practicable position for the Prong Lighthouse."

The Committee thus appointed had a meeting with the Harbour Board. The Board then explained its views; and Government directed the Master Attendant "to place a buoy on the site selected by the Harbour Board in deep water."

After some endeavours to obtain borings on the site selected, but which were unsuccessful, owing to round-bottomed unballasted barges being used, and, as from various reasons I saw no prospect of these borings being done in such a manner as would satisfy every one, I determined to bring the discussion to a point by preparing a plan for a Lighthouse in deep water, and obtained a tender for the erection of the same from Messrs. Wells and Glover. This tender was sent by Messrs. Glover to the Harbour Board, at whose request I had prepared the plan. In their tender to the Board, Messrs. Glover offered to make the necessary borings at their own expense, and to incur all the risk of the undertaking. This clause was rendered necessary, as these meetings and discussions had extended from January to April, and the S. W. Monsoon having set in it was impossible to make the borings that season.

The resolution of the Committee, which was signed by three of the four members, was that they agreed with the opinion of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House of London, and that the best practicable position for the Lighthouse is the site "1½ miles S.W. by S. from the Colaba Lighthouse;" this site, they state, "they believe was proposed by Mr. Parkes." They further recommended that the superstructure should be cast-iron with an inner lining of wrought-iron to provide an air-space to keep out the heat.

This mode of construction was similar to that for the design on which Messrs. Glover tendered. The remainder of their report was occupied with reasons why Messrs. Glover's tender should not be accepted.

Not being able to agree with this Report, I prepared a [illegible]

the Trinity House, and had fallen back on Mr. Parkes' set, (incorrectly so called, as I shall show further on,) *which is about ¼ a mile closer inshore.*

Thereafter I showed that from the borings I had taken I was convinced that the Prong was not composed of solid rock, but of moorum and boulders, and that the foundation at the spot selected would require to be excavated to a depth of several feet below the *surface*. The mode proposed for founding the Lighthouse in *deep water* was to sink concrete blocks, and set them by divers—a mode of construction with which I was familiar, having had charge of such works. Mr. Ormiston also, who was founding some of his sea walls at the Elphinstone Bunder on this manner, was, as I stated in my "Dissent," of opinion that the plan for the Lighthouse in deep water was perfectly practicable if a suitable bottom was found, and also that the estimate was amply sufficient for the purpose. That a suitable bottom could be found there can be no manner of doubt; all that was required was a space 60 or 70 feet square, not too thickly covered with mud. It stands to reason that from the very formation of the Prong there must be many places where such spots could be found; in fact, I should not doubt but that such a Lighthouse might have been founded almost anywhere on the edge of the reef.

The cost of a Lighthouse in deep water (35 feet below low water springs) was four lakhs, and for one on the Committee's site two lakhs and sixty-five thousand rupees.

The construction of a Tower on either site was, therefore, practicable. I also said that the clause as to the contractor's satisfying himself as to the nature of the foundation at his own expense was exactly similar to the clauses usually inserted in contracts for tunnels, drainage works, &c., and the conclusion I came to in my paper was that it was "a matter to be decided by nautical men, whether an extra sum of Rs. 1,35,000 might not be well expended in placing the Lighthouse on the extreme edge of the S. W. Prong, or a mile and a-quarter seaward of Mr. Parkes' site."

The resolution signed by the majority of the Committee, and accompanied by my dissent, was sent to the Public Works Department.

The Government resolution in D. P. W., dated 17th June 1867, runs as follows:—

"1. The question of the site should now be looked on as definitely settled.

"2. To the long list of professional and engineering authorities in favour of the site at the furthest practicable point on the Prongs are now to be added the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, and to this weight of authority Government can scarcely be expected to prefer the opinion of Mr. Russel Aitken. The Lighthouse should therefore be where the Committee recommend it should be placed, that is, about 1½ miles S.W. by S. from the present Lighthouse."

Leaving out of consideration the somewhat questionable taste of the writer, I have no doubt but that Colonel Kennedy, in common with everyone in Bombay who is interested in, or understands the subject, must have arrived at the conclusion that a grave error was made, and must regret that the above resolution was ever issued.

This resolution also shows how it is possible to mix up true issues with false ones, and under such cover to obtain the sanction of Government to a course which appears to me to have been determined on by the Department before the Committee was appointed.

It is incorrect to state that professional and engineering authorities were agreed as to the site, because—

1st. The Harbour Board nautical authorities thought the Lighthouse should be at the extreme edge of danger, if it would not cost too much to place it there.

2dly. The Hydrographer to the Board of Trade, who has to approve of all the sites suggested by the Trinity House, &c., for Lighthouses in England, was of the same opinion as the Members of the Harbour Board.

3rdly. The Trinity House approved of a site *about 2 miles* from the present Lighthouse.

4thly. Colonels DeLisle and Tremenheere and Mr. Ormiston fixed on a site about 1½ miles S. W. by S. from the present light.

5thly. Mr. Parkes' site is quite a different one from all of the foregoing. Mr. Parkes, when I asked him, told me that the site he selected was a large solid piece of rock 1½ *nautical miles* from the Colaba Lighthouse. That he selected this spot because the Lighthouse could be built on the surface, the rock being solid and sufficiently large to carry a 30-feet Tower. Mr. Parkes also said that the question as to placing the Lighthouse on the edge of the Prong was not considered by him, nor had he considered the site of the new Tower, which is 1½ miles S. by S. from the present light. The chief reason why he selected the site he did was that the rock was solid enough to carry the Tower, and that it would not be necessary to surround the base with a wall of concrete blocks, or to excavate to get to a solid foundation. Here, then, are five authorities, all disagreeing most materially, and yet the Secretary to Government writes as if they were all agreed.

The difference of half a mile between the site approved by the Trinity House, and that on which the Light-house has been built, is most material, as it is from the shadow caused by the light on the waves, that almost alone

BOMBAY.

HEAVY RAIN AT GODRA.—There was a heavy fall of rain at Godra in the beginning of this month, by which about two hundred houses were destroyed.

RAJA OF NADODE.—The Raja of Nadode will shortly proceed on a pilgrimage to Guzerat, he having obtained permission from the Political Agent of Rewa Kanta.

THE VAGRANCY ACT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Peter Peterson, a vagrant, was charged with wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and was ordered to be sent to the workhouse attached to the House of Correction.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in Vehar lake on Saturday last was 47 feet 6 tenths, while at the corresponding date last year its was 57 feet 7 tenths. The total rainfall at the lake up to Saturday was 31 inches 29 cents; last year at the same date it was 57 inches 66 cents.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A Parsee named Ruttonjee Muncherjee, a clerk, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday with attempting to commit suicide by jumping into a well in Todd Street, Fort. He admitted the offence, and was bound over in his own recognizance in the sum of Rs. 400, and two sureties in the sum of Rs. 200 each.

THE RECENT HEAVY RAIN AT KAIRA.—By the recent heavy rain at Kairs, 80 houses were destroyed in the Mater talooka; 20 houses in the village of Satra, damage Rs. 500; 17 houses, in the village of Chadna, damage Rs. 700; 17 houses at Tranja, damage Rs.1,000; 17 houses in the village at Radoo, damage Rs. 1,500. Several other properties were destroyed.

THE HOLY MAMLUTDAR.—This holy personage, whom the Hindoos here have been worshipping, named Yeshwuntrao Mahadew Mamlutdar, has not yet left Poona, in consequence of the pressing demands for his company amongst people of other classes and sects. We have not up to the present heard of any of his reputed miraculous deeds, but he is said to be a man of notable, exemplary character, and of great generosity, so much so that putting aside all regard for himself he readily gives to those requesting of him any article of clothing that he may be wearing. It is said that he has been on a visit to His Excellency the Governor, and several of the Sirdars of the Deccan, as well also as to numerous other persons who have invited him. Wherever he goes a large concourse of people follow him. The longer he remains here the greater will be the increase of *namaskar* or adoration paid to him.—*Poona Observer.*

OUR ROADS.—We complained in a recent issue of the scandalous state of our roads on account of the strata of mud which covered them. We have got rid of one grievance only to be encountered by another. The mud is now all dried up, and the road is covered over with a continuous layer of dust which flies up in all directions, not merely when the wind blows but whenever a carriage passes over it. We must confess the change is by no means a desirable one. King Log seems to be succeeded by King Stork. Better to have to go over a muddy road than to be enveloped on all sides in clouds of dust with no little annoyance to one's eyes. Every complaining voice, however, is merely a *vox clamantis in deserto*. The authorities, our energetic Municipal authorities, are sublimely indifferent to our miseries under their brilliant régime. Is not this to be looked to?—*Indu Prakash.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Columbian, 2,180 tons and 500 h. p., Captain N. Stewart, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English mail, and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr Gill, Mr Cox, and Mr Anderson
For Brindisi—Mr Melhuish.
For Suez—Mr Maltby.

THE ATTEMPT TO CHEAT AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF THE TINDAL.

THE hearing of the above case was resumed yesterday before the Senior Magistrate, when Mr. Prescot, of Messrs. Keir, Winter, and Prescot, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, for the defence.

Shaik Saheb Baba Saheb, alias Shaik Ahmood Bin Saheb, said—I was the tindal of a cargo boat in Bombay harbour, No. 4,068. She went down in the harbour of Bombay on Monday, Cocoanut-day. She had been loaded with rice from Previous Rhagy. The cause of going down was a hole made in the side by Shaik Ennoo, one of my men. The hole was made by that man with a bill-hook. This is the bill-hook (exhibit A.) The hole was made according to the instructions of one Lalljee Kojah, not now before the Court, and of the prisoner Soonderjee Raghoojee, whom I recognise. One of these men Khatiff was after me for fifteen or twenty days; another of these men, Bala, came one day. This was the day before we began to load the boat. The day upon which Bala came to me, Bala and Khatiff took me and two of my men, one Shaik Ennoo, and the other commonly called Amildar, to the house of the said Lalljee. When I arrived there, I saw the prisoner Soonderjee Raghoojee, and he and the said Lalljee there and then proposed to me, while carrying bales of wool in the harbour to a ship, that the boat should be sunk in the harbour and the cargo lost, and I was to get Rs. 500 for seeing to this. Prisoner and Lalljee both promised that when the boat was loaded I should receive Rs. 200; and when she was sunk, Rs. 300 more. Bala, Katiff, Amlida, and Shaik Ennoo, were present at this time. I now identify the said Bala. Prisoner after that went on board my boat, in which there were then 101 bales of wool and 17 bales of cotton. I was paid Rs. 120 to get the boat loaded. The prisoner handed this money to Lalljee, who handed it to me in the presence of Bala, Ennoo, and Katiff. After the boat was sunk, I received Rs. 50 more from Lalljee when prisoner was not present. Bala, Ennoo, and Katiff were present. On the day the boat was sunk I saw prisoner, and I told him that the boat was sunk. I saw him in company with Lalljee, and prisoner said it was well that she was sunk. Thereupon I went to the Insurance Company's Office (witness points out informant Mr. Crawford) with Lalljee and a vakeel's man, whom I don't know. I pressed prisoner for balance. He said, "We shall pay you when we get the insurance money." Lalljee made the same promise. I made a protest about the boat going down according to the instructions of prisoner and Lalljee. I remained at Sewree for some days after the boat had sunk. After that I went to Lalljee's house where I saw prisoner, and from that I went to the vakeel's house.

The magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry.

SHIPPING NEWS.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. SUNDA, Captain G. M. Coats, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with a cargo of 196 chests of Malwa opium, 2,088 bales of cotton, and 55 cwts. of gum.

THE SHIP QUEEN OF NATIONS, 1,461 tons, Captain Daniel Kavanagh, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of 2,100 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. ORISSA, Captain P. S. Tomlin, will sail to-day for China, &c., with a cargo of 1,055 chests of Malwa opium, 280 bales of cotton, and Mr. Rendall as a passenger for Galle.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. NUMIA, Captain G. C. BURNE sailed yesterday for Australia, &c., with the following passengers:—For Melbourne—Mr. and Mrs. Hynes, and Miss Wright. For Galle—Mr. Jacomb. For Sydney —Captain Bourchier.

THE s.s. CASHMERE, Captain J. Avern, arrived on the 28th instant from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr. and Mrs. Hojee, Lieutenant Grant, Mr. Diar Mewjee, Mr. Diver, Mr. Jatterson, Mr. Leggatt, Mr. McGill, and seventy deck passengers.

THE s.s. MAHRATTA, Captain John Lang, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Ratnagerry—Mr. P. Oldfield. For Vingorla—Assistant Apothecary D. D'Souza. For Carwar—Mr. Kleinknclat. For Calicut or Beypore—Mr. McGill, and eighteen deck passengers.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

At the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent disposed of the following short causes:—

GOVINDRAM CHINTAMON JOGE V. VITHUL LUXMON.

Mr. Balla Mungesh Waglé, instructed by Mr. Venayek Hurrichund, appeared for the plaintiff. This suit was brought to recover Rs. 5,000, due to the plaintiff on account of forged hoondies, for which the defendant was convicted before Mr. Justice Green, in April last. The conviction was proved by the records of the Court, and his Lordship, after hearing the evidence, gave a decree for the amount claimed with costs and speedy execution.

JOAO JOAQUIM DOS REMEDIOS V. JAISIRAM KISSONRAM.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Keir, Prescot and Winter, appeared for the plaintiff. The Hon. the Advocate General for the defendant.

The Advocate General said that his client had put in a written statement.

Mr. Macpherson said that the suit was on account of a deficiency in a consignment to China.

The Advocate General said that his client, the defendant, disputed the plaintiff's accounts, both as to deductions and the rate of exchange, and he had disputed it from the first.

His Lordship ordered the case to be put into the long-cause list.

JOHARREMULL RAMJEEDASS V. MANOCKCHUND BAPALAL.

Mr. B. Tyabjee, instructed by Mr. C. Tyabjee, appeared for the plaintiff. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 3,791 on an adjusted account. There was no appearance for the defence, and consequently his Lordship passed a decree for the amount claimed with interest and costs.

THE following short causes were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley:—

CHUNDRAMULL GOLABCHUND V. NEBHAOOMULL CHILLARAM.

The plaintiff appeared in person. The defendant did not answer to his name. The suit was brought to recover moneys lent and advanced, and found due upon an adjusted account. The plaintiff proved his claim against the defendant, who had been keeping out of the way. The Court gave a verdict in plaintiff's favour for Rs. 900, interest and costs, and an order for a speedy execution.

BHANJEE ROWJEE V. RALIATBAEE, WIDOW.

Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Mr. E. Elliot, appeared for the defendant. Mr. Macpherson said the claim was a disputed one, and asked that the cause be transferred to the long-cause list. Mr. Mayhew opposed the application, which was made only for the purpose of delay. The Court directed that the suit be transferred to the long-cause list.

VUNDRAWUNDAS VRIZLAL V. MEYA MAHOMED IBRAHIM.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, appeared for the plaintiff. The Hon. the Advocate General, instructed by Mr. C. Tyabjee, appeared for the defendant.

The Advocate General applied that the case be transferred to the long-cause list, as he was instructed to dispute the claim, which was based upon a mortgage bond.

Mr. Starling opposed the application, remarking it was entirely a false defence which had been set up; and that the plaintiff knew nothing of the alleged mortgage. The plaintiff had the account signed by the defendant in person.

Advocate General—My learned friend has not been properly instructed.

The Judge said it was a matter of accounts, and he would not hear it as a short cause. If it was not to go into the long-cause list, the parties might try to refer it to some one.

Advocate General—It is a very small suit, and might have been brought in the Small Causes Court.

The Court directed that the suit be transferred to the long-cause list; costs to be costs in the cause.

THE LONDON B. AND M. BANK V. MADHOWROW CANOBA.

This was a suit to recover a call of £10 per share made by the Court of Chancery. The parties did not answer to their names, and the case was struck out.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, the case of the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank v. Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee was called on before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley. It was a suit to recover Rs. 5,250, the amount due in respect of a call of £10 per share made by the Court of Chancery. This was understood to be a representative case, and a number of other cases depended upon the result of it.

Mr. Green and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, appeared for the agent to the liquidator of the Bank. The Hon. the Advocate General, with Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, appeared for the defendant.

The Judge said he thought the London and Mediterranean Bank cases stood over until the result of a commission to England was known.

The Advocate General said his impression was the same.

Mr. Green submitted that, apart from any other cases, this was a short cause.

Advocate General—A short cause that will last a very long while!

Mr. Green said the defendant was put upon the list of contributories more than three years ago; a definite sum that he was to pay as calls was put against his name; and now he tried to go behind the list and behind the several orders of the Court of Chancery. The list had been settled by the Court of Chancery, and not having objected to at the time, he could have no defence now. Owing to several reasons, the case had not been proceeded with. In July 1870, the Court of Chancery made a call of £10 per share, out of which credit was to be given for all sums paid under previous arrangements. The other was a "balance order."

The Judge said he never heard of such an order as a "balance order."

Mr. Green said, nor did he until he read through the proceedings. Last year the general order for a call of £10 per share was made; and in January 1871 the "balance order" was made. Then an order of the Court of Chancery was made upon defendant for Rs. 5,250. This was since the cases mentioned by his Lordship. The learned counsel trusted the Court would not order this, like any other ordinary case, to be put into the long cause list. There had been too many delays in the liquidation of the concerns of the Company; and the long cause list might not be heard for a year. There were numbers of cases dependent upon this. There was an order of the Court of Chancery, under which this Court might act at once; and the learned counsel assured his Lordship there was no defence to this action.

The Advocate General said his learned friend evinced almost a personal interest in the recovery of the call.

Mr. Green said the defendant's time to object was when he was settled on the list of contributories by the Court of Chancery; there could be no defence now. Looking to the public interests, the learned counsel hoped his Lordship would not put the case into the long-cause list.

The Judge asked if it would not be desirable—since Mr. Green himself said it was a governing case—that it should be heard before two judges.

Mr. Green said whichever way it was going to be decided, he asked that there should be no delay. Of course every resistance would be offered to the recovery of the call; but no doubt the learned Advocate General was capable of speaking at great length on the other side of the question; but he (Mr. Green) would submit that, as the call had long since been made by the Court of Chancery in England, there could be no defence to the action now. Defendant could not go behind the orders that had been made in the matter.

The Judge said he was bound to take the list as settled by the Court of Chancery.

The Advocate General said that was a question in the case, How far an order by the Court of Chancery was to be taken as a foreign judgment?

The Judge—Mr. Advocate, do you say this case is likely to govern other cases?

Advocate General—Yes, my Lord.

The Judge—It is better then to have it before two judges.

The Advocate General said there were many questions of law and questions of fact to be argued in the case.

Mr. Green—What are they?

Advocate General—My learned friend's interest in the case is very great; but he must wait, he cannot have everything at once.

The Judge—What are the questions of fact?

The Advocate General said there were several, while it was a matter of public notoriety that the case of this Bank had been characterised from first to last by the grossest fraud. Whether in Bombay or elsewhere, everybody who read the newspapers knew of it. They had failed in other ways, and were now trying a fresh proceeding. All the delay had been caused by their own act. They had done everything to try to recover the calls; and having failed in all, they now came in a great hurry to recover it by these fresh proceedings. The learned counsel's clients were determined, however, to offer all the opposition which the law allowed them; and they only asked for reasonable time to bring the matter fully before the Court.

The Judge—I will confer with the learned Chief Justice on the point.

The case accordingly stood over.

JUDGE MANOCKJEE'S ORDER IN A "CONTEMPT OF COURT" CASE DISCUSSED.

At a sitting of the full Court yesterday, consisting of Messrs. O'Leary, Spencer, and Manockjee Cursetjee, Mr. Nanabhai Haridas (with whom appeared Messrs. Shantaran Narayen, Hurryshunker Balkrishna, and Pandoorang Balibhudra,) moved the Court to set aside an order made by His Honor the Second Judge on the 11th inst., by which one Sitaram Ramchundra Patak was fined five rupees, with the alternative of two days' imprisonment, for misbehaviour in Court.

Mr. Manockjee—What is it? What is the number of the suit?

Mr. Nanabhai—The number of the suit is 16,084 of 1871.

Mr. Manockjee—Has the present application any connection with that suit?

Mr. Nanabhai—Your Honor convicted my client of misbehaviour in Court, and fined him five rupees, or, in default, to suffer two days' imprisonment. The circumstances of the case were these. The above suit was to be called on for hearing before the Second Judge, and Mr. Hurryshunker was engaged for the defendant, and the applicant Sittaram was engaged to instruct him. He was standing behind Mr. Hurryshunker, when a police sepoy on the establishment seized him by the arm and told him to go aside.

Mr. Manockjee—Are you stating these facts from instructions, or were you present in Court at the time?

Mr. Nanabhai—I state these facts from an affidavit in my hand, which I shall presently read. Mr. Nanabhai then read the affidavit, which is as follows:—

I, Sitaram Krishna Patak of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, do solemnly affirm and say as follows:—

That I had been engaged by one Pandoo Baloo, defendant in cause No. 16,084 of 1871, to instruct on his behalf Mr. Harrishunkur Saikrishna, pleader of this Court, who had been retained to conduct the defence in the said suit. That on Friday the 11th August, about half-past eleven o'clock p.m., as I was standing in the Judge's Court behind the said pleader, Mr. Harrishunkur, expecting the said suit to be called on for hearing every moment, a Mahomedan police sepoy named Shaik Baba Tajalumia, who is, I believe, in the establishment of this Court, came up towards me and asked me to leave the place where I was standing. I looked around, and found that although several persons were standing in the same way as I did, the said sepoy required me alone to remove, when an idea that he had a spite against me immediately struck me, and I left the place, and going backwards, stood by the side of the railings. That near the railings also the sepoy came to me and catching hold of my hand, pulled me towards him, saying "Go out," when I said to him that he had no business to touch my body. This, I believe, was observed by His Honor the Second Judge, who ordered the said sepoy to keep me aside in custody. That according by I was confined in Court till about 5 o'clock, when His Honor to ok down my deposition on solemn affirmation, and asked me to produce witnesses in support of my statements which I was unable to do, having been at once then and there kept in custody and most people having then gone away. The evidence of the said police sepoy was afterwards taken, and His Honor found me guilty, I believe, misbehaviour in Court, and ordered me to pay a fine of five rupees, or, in default, to suffer imprisonment in jail for two days. That as I considered that I was unjustly punished I refused to pay the fine and underwent imprisonment in jail for two days. That in the course of his examination, the said policu sepoy stated that when he asked me to leave my place near the railings, I said to him—"Do not catch my hand," a statement which I believe was not taken down by His Honor. But His Honor then asked him, whether before I made this statement (the sepoy) had not desired me to leave the place and I had refused to do so, and the sepoy answered in the affirmative. That further His Honor, after pronouncing the sentence, left the chair and was about to descend the steps of the platform, when Mr. Harrishunkur Saikrishna, one of their Counsels, addressed him. But His Honor replied that he would not, saying that it was not for what he had seen me do in Court that he had fined me, but for having brought a false accusation against the said police sepoy. That now I beg to say that what I stated in my deposition before the Second Judge on the 11th instant, is perfectly correct and true to the best of my belief. That as I was charged with a penal offence, a case should have been made out against me in the first instance, and then I should have been called upon to give my defence. But in the present case, I was first examined on solemn affirmation, which I am advised to say is contrary to law. That after the evidence of the said police sepoy was taken down, I was not called upon to give my defence, which is also, I am advised to say, contrary to law. Under these circumstances I solicit that your Honors in full Court assembled will be pleased to set asi e the order in question passed by the Second Judge against me.

Mr. Nanabhai, after reading the affidavit, said that he was furnished with a copy of the notes taken by His Honor on that occasion; and he then read the notes.

Mr. Manockjee—The man was remonstrating with the sepoy. Nobody is allowed to stand behind the attorneys. The whole statement is incorrect.

Mr. Nanabhai—I was not present myself, but here are your Honor's own notes of what occurred on the occasion.

Mr. Manockjee—He was making a noise.

Mr. Nanabhai said this was a conviction under section 83 of the Small Causes Court Act. The section contemplated certain contempts of court. The first was wilfully insulting a Judge; and the second wilfully interrupting the proceedings of the Court.

Mr. Manockjee—He was making a great noise.

Mr. Nanabhai contended that his client had been convicted of misbehaviour, but what kind of misbehaviour it was was not shown. Was it wilful interruption?

Mr. Manockjee—I should have added wilful interruption.

Mr. Nanabhai—The facts being as stated by the sepoy, your Honors have now to determine whether there was any wilful interruption.

Mr. O'Leary said that there was no record. He did not think the Judge was bound to take any deposition.

Mr. Nanabhai argued that in the present case, the deposition of the sepoy was taken down. He stated nothing that could amount to wilful interruption of the Court's proceedings. If no wilful interruption had taken place, the conviction must be considered illegal.

Mr. O'Leary—I don't know whether we can hear you at all, Mr. Nanabhai.

Mr. Nanabai—True, there is no full Bench under the Small Causes Court Act.

Mr. O'Leary said they were sitting for a particular purpose, for the granting of new trials.

Mr. Nanabai said the Judge who made the order had the power of reviewing it.

Mr. Spencer—There is another tribunal to review it, and not this.

Mr. Manockjee—Go to the High Court. The full Court sits to hear motions for new trials. I may be wrong, but this full Court is for parties who apply for new trials.

Mr. O'Leary—I don't think the Court has power to interfere in a matter of this kind. No application of this kind was ever made before.

Mr. Nanabhai said that this was the first application of the kind. So long as no application of this kind was refused before, this Court had the power to remove any impropriety or illegality that had been committed.

Mr. Manockjee—You may make your application to me.

Mr. Nanabhai—Orders of the Supreme Courts in such matters are reviewed by the Privy Council.

Mr. Spencer—Such orders are reviewed by the superior Courts to which inferior Courts are subject.

Mr. Nanabhai—His Honor the Second Judge sits with the other judges. He has the power of reviewing that order with the light received by his brethren on the Bench to enable him to review it. It is an everyday practice here to hear applications for new trials. The same practice is followed in execution matters. This is a miscellaneous matter arising out of a suit.

Mr. Manockjee—It is not a miscellaneous matter. The man would not move from the place, and I ordered him to be kept in custody.

Mr. O'Leary—Suppose it had occurred in the High Court before a single Judge, would you have appealed to the Appellate Court? Although a man who is neither a party to the suit, nor an agent of the party.

Mr. Nanabhai—So far as the man's agency is concerned, he says that he was appointed by the defendant to instruct Mr. Hurryshunker.

Mr. O'Leary did not think people should interfere with the business of the Court. His opinion was that they could not interfere, or that they ought not to interfere.

Mr. Nanabhai—If your Honors think that you have no jurisdiction, I need not trouble you any more.

Mr. O'Leary—Well, my opinion is that this Court has no jurisdiction to upset the order.

Mr. Nanabhai—When a judgment is given by one Judge, an application for a review is made before three Judges.

Mr. O'Leary said his opinion was that they should not interfere with the order.

Mr. Nanabhai—I am instructed then to request that this matter may be sent up to the High Court for its opinion.

After some further discussion, Mr. O'Leary said that they had no power to interfere in the matter. It appeared from the meagre votes of the Second Judge that the man had conducted himself improperly.

HIGH COURT REFORM.

(*India Prakash*, Aug. 28.)

WE have already more than once dwelt in these columns upon the all-important subject of the great delay which characterizes the transaction of business in our High Court. And we have not been alone in calling attention to this circumstance and recording our protest against it. Daily contemporaries, as well as other members of the fourth estate, have from time to time also addressed themselves to this subject. The fact, however, is patent that we have yet nothing or but little to show in the shape of tangible results upon the practical administration of justice in this city. We noticed the other day the new rules which his Lordship the Chief Justice announced as having been framed by the judges in order to facilitate the execution of decrees, but we pointed out that new facilities are required, and perhaps still more urgently required, for obtaining decrees also. We return to the topic again on the present occasion, and its unquestionable importance must be our apology for so doing.

In an article which appeared in these columns as early as about the beginning of this year, we shadowed forth a plan which seemed to us then, as it seems now, calculated to go some way towards the removal of the present grievance. What was not definitively ascertained at the time seems now to be on the final determination of the Government of India, namely, that no addition to the number of our judges on the Original Side of the High Court can be sanctioned. This being so, our suggestion receives strong confirmation. Arrangements ought to be made, so that the High Court may cease to be a merely mechanical measure, so to speak, of the old Sudder Adawlut and Supreme Court, so that the judges sitting usually on the Appellate Side may not be pinned down to that side alone without ever making their appearance on the Original Side. If no extraneous addition can be obtained to the number of judges trying original suits in the presidency town, let a different distribution of work be made, so as, if possible, to obtain that result.

And such a distribution seems to us to be practicable. Let us first look to the Court of Appeal on the Original Side. What is the system that obtains now? The Court is generally constituted of the Chief Justice and one or the other of the judges sitting on the Original Side. And what is the result of this? Of course, there is only one Court in existence sitting on the Original Side on the day on which the Appeal Court sits. Now, it is clear that such a state of things is undesirable in the last degree. Is it not enough that even with two judges devoting all their time from week's end to week's end to "original" work, the amount of arrears is perfectly appalling? Are we nevertheless to busy ourselves about cutting off a slice from even that little which the judges can do in that period? Above all, are we to do this when other arrangements are practicable, and when the present arrangements are eliciting a universal wail from those who have to resort to the Court for justice? We would propose that the services of a judge sitting usually on the Appellate Side should be regularly utilized for appeal business on the Original Side. And it may be done in this wise. On Friday, only one Division Court sits on the Appellate Side. Two of the learned judges accordingly are free from work there. Each of these may be taken up alternately for the Court of Appeal, which, by an alteration of the present rule, may sit on Fridays instead of Thursdays. The result will be that whereas the appeals will not be interfered with, the trials in the first instance will also be allowed to continue unbroken.

Let us now take another portion of the High Court's work, and let us consider what is the best way of disposing of what are technically known as "short causes." Under the present system, these short causes take up on an average half a day each week: of each of the two judges sitting on the Original Side. Now, we would propose that exceptional cases excepted, the system adopted during the last Criminal Sessions should be stereotyped as the system to be followed in this matter. Now-a-days the Lord Chief Justice sits but rarely on the Original Side, and when he does sit, it is generally to hear appeals or motions in ecclesiastical causes. We think that His Lordship may well undertake the disposal of these short causes himself. And such an alteration need not interfere much with other portions of the Court's business. Instead of Tuesday being the day for the trial of short causes, that work may be transferred to Saturday, so as to permit the Chief Justice to be present *in camera* on the Appellate Side, where all the judges are occupied for about half the day, in disposing of certain matters coming up from the districts. The only alteration which the change necessitates is an alteration in the days as now fixed for the work, and there is no fitness of things which requires us to hold the old distribution as sacred.

Come we now to the criminal business of the Court. And the best method of dealing with it has been indicated, as is said, in a not very vague manner by the Government of India in a despatch on this subject. The learned judges who preside on the Appellate Side of the High Court have always been for some time in the position of Session Judges, &c., in the mofussil, and are therefore not entire strangers to criminal business. True it is, indeed, that the procedure of the High Court at its Criminal Sessions is not governed by the Criminal Procedure Code, the code which is the law of the Courts in the mofussil. But at least two of the judges now on the Appellate Side are pointed to as competent to the work even under these altered circumstances, and there is no harm in asking them to preside at the Sessions in their turn instead of confining the rotation to the three purely Barrister judges. The principles of evidence must certainly be known to the judges in question, and should any important point of law turn up, the universal practice of reserving it for the consideration of a Full Court can be, as it always is, resorted to. We may say that we do not anticipate a failure of the experiment, should it come to be tried, of the Civilian judges of the Appellate Side presiding at the Criminal Sessions at the Original Side.

How far will these reforms take us? Let us see. Two Courts will be sitting on the Original Side to dispose of "long causes" all through the week, except Wednesdays. The circle from which to choose the presiding judges for the Criminal Sessions will be larger, and consequently the turn of each of those judges will come by a considerable interval later than now. The obstacle of "short causes" will have been removed clean out of the way. On the whole, we are perhaps not overstating the case, if we lay the substantial result in figures at a gain of fifty days a year to each of the two judges trying original causes in the High Court. And even this is by no means an insignificant benefit. If the scheme here set forth is adopted, we think the working power of the Court will become a third as much again as it is under the present régime.

There is another aspect, however, of the scheme which must also be carefully examined. How does it affect the several judges of the High Court? Does it leave them less leisure than they are fairly entitled to? Well, we think that the scheme we have sketched is not unfair to the learned judges. As matters stand at present, we believe the distribution of work between the two sets of judges is not a fair one. All the learned judges on the Appellate Side take a holiday on Saturdays, two of them on Fridays also, and all of them again have to go through what we understand to be much less trouble some work than the regular work in Court during the earlier half of Tuesday. Over and above this the work itself, as far as it does go, is much less of a tax upon the energy of the learned judges. On the other hand, the judges on the Original Side have to sit from day to day to hear causes drag their slow length along. But they cannot content themselves with being passive listeners; they must, for at least the greater portion of the time, be laboriously writing in their notebooks the evidence that is given in the witness-box by persons who, without any fault of their own, find themselves in a totally unusual element, and being of course unable at once to change the habits of a lifetime so as to adapt themselves to the new requisitions occasion as well to the Bench as to the Bar a deal of trouble which is only too well known. And from these labours only Wednesday and Sabbathday bring them relief. In this comparison shown that under the régime which at present obtains, the learned judges on the Appellate Side have leisure for at least one day more in two weeks than their brethren upon the Original Side—not to include in the calculation of these days of leisure what we understand to be the leisurely work of a Tuesday noon on the Appellate Side.

Now our scheme only brings all the judges nearer a level as far as the number of their working days is concerned, and this it does by paring down that excess of leisure which one set enjoyed over the other. The Chief Justice, under our proposal, will have leisure on every Thursday, on every other Monday, on almost every Tuesday afternoon, and on every Friday when appeal business, or ecclesiastical and other business does not require his attendance. This is leisure enough, but we ought to add it is not much more than enough when we bear in mind the work which devolves upon the Chief Justice as such over and above his work in Court. And here we must conclude for the present. There are one or two other matters which also deserve attentive consideration, such as the Master's office and the Translation Department. But the consideration of these we must reserve for another opportunity.

AN ALLEGED GIGANTIC SWINDLE.

(*Oceriand China Mail*, Aug. 4.)

A CHARGE of conspiracy to defraud certain Chinese silk merchants has been brought by the Attorney General against three Mahomedans, named Abdoola Moosa, Noor Mahomed Camissa, and Hassam Mahomed. The defendants are alleged to be mixed up in some way with the business conducted under the style of firms of Fazulbhoy Mahomed Essa and Company, and Hassambhoy Goolam Hoosein and Company; and Essa Ahmed (manager of the firms in Bombay) and Abdool Devaraj (late manager of the firms in Hongkong and Canton) were included in the writ of summons. The action of the Crown has arisen out of certain revelations made before the Chief Justice in Bankruptcy; and as nearly two million dollars are said to have been swindled lately from the Canton silk merchants, great interest is felt in the progress of the case. The examination of the first witness for the prosecution, before the magistrate, has already extended over three days, and is yet unfinished. The case stands adjourned till Tuesday next.

THE EXPENDITURE OF THE GAEKWAR.

(*Guzerat Friend.*)

WE now and then receive fabulous accounts as to the way in which the Gaekwar spends his money. The accounts that we receive of the salaries of the principal ministers are almost incredible. Again, we are assured on good authority, that the Gaekwar has caused to be made for his own use a carriage, profusely ornamented with silver and gold. We read also of rich gifts to favourites. H. H. the Gaekwar has surprised all of us with his unrivalled power of spending the money of the people. When we remember that all this lavish and incredibly extravagant expenditure is at the expense of the poor ryots, who pay to the Sirkar three times the revenue that is paid by the cultivators under the British Government, we cannot but be sincerely sorry at the display of such huge folly. If it is not in the power of the British Agent at the Court of Baroda to check at least a part of this expenditure, there is little justification for the existence of that official. We trust that these contemptible vagaries in high places be brought an end to. Shall the conduct of a native prince like His Highness be ever an object of fridicule among sensible natives and Europeans alike? It is impossible that the people should prosper when the revenues of the province are squandered in expenditure of the kind we have described. Here is a prince, who has suffered eight years of imprisonment, and being suddenly called upon to rule a people, does nothing, but give away with one hand to his favourites what he draws from the people with the other hand. The position is simply this: Mulharao receives a certain amount of money as the revenues of his territory. Now this money, except a part of it for his immediate wants and for the maintenance of his own rank and dignity, which should not be on a par with that of a native prince, ought to be expended in establishing schools, promoting irrigation works, improving the native agriculture, and the like. But what do we find? The claims of the province and the people are ignored, while a few favourite feed luxuriously and idly on the hard earnings of the cultivators. This thing is wrong, and it ought not to be tolerated. If the British Agent can prove himself useful in any matter, he can prove useful in this. Let him not lose this opportunity. What are the duties of his office if he cannot check the reckless and foolish expenditure of the ruler of Baroda? We hope that this subject may draw the attention of those concerned in the British Government will fail in its duty if it connives at a folly so profound. The interests of the ryots are at stake. The money which Mulharao wastes is not *his* money; it belongs to the people, and the people have a right to the use of it. The revenues of British India are chiefly expended for the benefit of the people; they go to aggrandize the treasury of Her Majesty the Queen. Why should not the revenues of the kingdom of Baroda be usefully employed like the revenues of the civilized countries of Europe? The people ruled by the Gaekwar have a claim upon the British Government who have hitherto allowed them to be oppressed and taxed for the vain gratification of the occupier of the throne.

INDIAN ITEMS.

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR was to have started for Roorki to-day. It is said that His Honor contemplates next month a trip to the snows.—*Pioneer*, Aug. 28.

WE quoted from a Calcutta contemporary that Mr. Prinsep had proceeded to Simla "under orders." We find that this statement is incorrect, Mr. Prinsep having gone to Simla for recreation.—*Ibid.*

WE regret to hear of the death, by drowning, of Lieutenant Teed, late of the 18th Regiment N. I. He was sailing on the Domungurh, when a heavy squall struck the boat and capsized it.—*Ibid.*

THE STRAITS PIRATES.—The pirates who were captured at Salengore and brought to Penang in the Pluto have been despatched to Singapore in charge of Deputy Inspector Mustan and some policemen, it being the wish of the Government that they should be tried there along with the other five men sent by the Rajah Moosa to the authorities at Singapore a few days ago.—*Penang Argus*, Aug. 5.

BABOOS GOING TO ENGLAND.—Baboo Sree Nath Dutt and Aghor Nath Chatterjee of the Presidency College, and formerly of the Dacca College, leave Calcutta early to-morrow morning by the P. and O. steamer Sumatra, for England. They are going out as Gilchrist scholars, and they intend to compete for the Civil Service. Both belong to the Brahmo Somaj.—*Indian Mirror*, Aug. 26.

A STRANGE COMPARISON.—They manage the police differently in Pondicherry to what is done in British India. The other day, a police inspector found a European lying drunk in the streets, and described him as "having his arms extended like the picture of Christ on the cross." He was fined three-fourths of his, we presume, monthly pay. But perhaps he didn't know he was doing wrong.—*Bangalore Herald.*

THE 19TH N. I.—We hear not very satisfactory reports as to the behaviour of the sepoys of the 19th Regiment in the barracks and in the neighbourhood of their lines. We are sorry to have occasion to give utterance to this statement, but many people living in the neighbourhood have told us that the 19th are a noisy lot, that we are compelled to believe that, as smoke cannot exist without fire, there must be some ground for these complaints. We are well aware that both Colonel Shortland and Captain Raikes are officers who have done good duty, and know their duty. The hint we now give we hope may be taken.—*Penang Gazette*, Aug. 12.

A SKELETON FOUND.—We are told that while a number of men were digging yesterday for the purpose of making a foundation for the new hospital about to be erected here for sick horses belonging to the Artillery, they came upon a skeleton wrapped up in gunny bags. It is that of a human being. The skeleton was forwarded to the District Superintendent of Police. The matter wears an air of mystery.—*Sindian*, Aug. 26.

ROBBERY.—A burglarious entry was effected into the house of a Banian merchant living in the town of Kurrachee, and the thief, who was subsequently secured, managed to open two boxes containing money and jewellery of the estimated value of Rs. 1,700, to which he helped himself. The man would no doubt have succeeded in effecting his escape had it not been for the noise occasioned by the falling of a silver anklet, and this aroused the owner, who had been asleep. On his getting up he awoke his mother and requested her to get a light; the thief overheard what was said, and while endeavouring to find his way out of the room he and the owner jostled each other; the latter had the presence of mind to seize the intruder, and called lustily for help, which in a few minutes brought to his assistance, as they obtained ingress through a door which the mother had opened when she went for a light. The cries for aid, strange to state, were never heard by the police, who, as usual on such occasions, were *non est*. They made their appearance however on the scene about two hours subsequently, and that only when they were sent for. The name of the burglar is Alloo, a Mehmon, a damaged character, who has suffered imprisonment on two or three occasions. He is in custody pending investigation into the case. The house of the Banian in which the burglary was effected is situated in Parmanund street, close to the counting house of Parmanund, a Shikarpooree merchant. The affair now chronicled took place on the night of the 23rd instant. —*Ibid.*

TO TRAVELLERS TO THE PUNJAB.

1. There are breaks between Sirsawah and Rajpoorah, a distance of 60 miles. Sirsawah is 8 miles beyond Saharunpore, and Rajpoorah 13 miles beyond Umballa.

2. Passengers from Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, and Ghazeeabad, can only book as far as Sirsawah.

3. Every assistance will be afforded by station masters in procuring conveyances, doolies, and trollies.

4. Telegrams ordering dâks will be transmitted by the Railway Company free of charge.

5. Beyond Umballa there is a break between Kurtarpore and Beas, a distance of 14 miles. Passengers must make arrangements for conveyance by boat and dak-gharrie.

6. From Umballa to Kalka, and from Umballa to Rajpoorah, the Government run Postal Vans. The roads are in good order.

7. From Saharunpore to Umballa, travellers can go by either carriage or doolie dâk. But beyond the Jumna (13 miles from Saharunpore) the roads are very much cut up, and the horses bad. Travellers are therefore recommended to book themselves to Sirsawah, and from thence to go by doolie to Umballa. Or they can drive to the Jumna from Saharunpore, and go by doolie from the Jumna to Umballa.

8. At

THE AGINCOURT COURT-MARTIAL.

FIFTH DAY—MONDAY, JULY 31.

At the opening of the court Captain Beamish said—As Staff-Commander Kiddle, in reply to a question put to him by the Court, narrows, in his opinion, the issue to one point only, viz., whether the Agincourt, when she took the ground, was or was not in station, I respectfully submit that the Court will re-call him to ascertain whether he has any notes or memoranda of the several cross bearings taken by him between the time of weighing and of the Agincourt grounding, and which he states he had laid down in Chart 1, and afterwards rubbed out; and, if so, that he may be recalled to produce those *data*.

The President reminded Captain Beamish that Staff-Commander Kiddle said he only had a record of the last bearing taken.

Captain Beamish desired that the question might be put, and the Court took a note of his wish.

ADMIRAL WELLESLEY'S EVIDENCE.

Vice-Admiral George Greville Wellesley, C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Squadron, flying his flag on board the Minotaur, was the first witness called.

Mr. Eastlake—You will understand, Admiral Wellesley, that you need not answer any questions that might criminate yourself.

Admiral Wellesley—I do not intend to avail myself of that.

The President—State to the Court what you know of the circumstances relating to the grounding of the Agincourt on the Pearl Rock on the 1st of July.

Admiral Wellesley—The signal was made for the ships to weigh, there was another at the same time for them to retain the station they then occupied, and as soon as they signalled that their anchors were catted I made the signal to form columns of divisions in line ahead, accompanied by a distinctive signal that the "M" division would form the port column. The ships immediately began to turn into their stations, and as soon as I saw that they were nearly formed I made the compass signal to steer S. W., and as soon as I had seen them all in their stations I ordered the Minotaur to proceed at 20 revolutions, and very soon afterwards I went to my cabin to breakfast. This, I think, was about 9-30 or 9-45. As I was leaving the poop Captain Wells asked me whether the Staff-Commander might alter the course as requisite, as we were steering out of the Bay.

Mr. Eastlake said this was not evidence, as the prisoners were not present.

Captain Beamish did not object, but the President ruled that it was not evidence, and the last part of the answer was erased from the notes.

Admiral Wellesley continued—While I was at breakfast the signal officer came to the cabin and made a communication to Captain Wells. I received a communication from the latter, in consequence of which I ordered the course to be altered to S. W. by W., and a signal to be made to the squadron to that effect. Not long after, owing to a further communication from Captain Wells, I ordered the course to be altered to W. S W., and a signal to be made to the squadron to that effect. At about 10-50 Captain Wells made a statement that a signal was flying on board the Agincourt, and in consequence of it I went on the poop and signalled to the Hercules and Pigeon to proceed to the assistance of the Agincourt. I stopped the engines of the Minotaur, and made a general signal to the ships to hoist the launches out to send to the Agincourt, and signalled to the Northumberland, "Close Gibraltar, and repeat signals to the Inconstant," which was then lying there.

The President—When you came on deck, how did you become aware of the Agincourt being on shore?

Admiral Wellesley—It was reported to me that a signal was flying on board of her to that effect.

The President—At that moment was the Minotaur going ahead, and, if so, how long did she go ahead through the water?

Admiral Wellesley—She was going ahead; the engines were turning 20 revolutions. I should not like to say how long it was before she stopped, because those ships hold way for some considerable time; the engines were stopped in half a minute.

The President—Did you see any angles taken of the Agincourt from the Minotaur and, if so, state when?

Admiral Wellesley—I saw none.

The President—What do you think was the distance of the Agincourt from the Minotaur at the moment you first saw her after coming on deck?

Admiral Wellesley—I could not say exactly; I had been watching her as well as other ships from my stern walk. She seemed in perfect station as far as I could estimate roughly.

The President—At what distance did you understand the squadron would pass the Pearl Rock in arranging the courses subsequent to weighing?

Admiral Wellesley—I did not fix any particular distance for the ships. I trusted, after the communications I had previously had with the Staff-Commander, that the courses steered would provide a safe margin.

The President—Under whose charge was the navigation of the squadron when you left the deck for breakfast.

Admiral Wellesley—My own.

The President—While you had gone down to breakfast, who was representing you in the actual execution of that special duty at the time?

Admiral Wellesley—Staff-Commander Kiddle.

The President—Was any report made to you of the apparent nearness of the land on the starboard hand, either as to the Minotaur or to the lee line?

Admiral Wellesley—No.

The President—Are you aware if the position of the Minotaur was successively checked off from the chart by bearings or angles of the land as you neared Cabrita Point, and before the Agincourt struck?

Admiral Wellesley—I am aware of one taken at 10-30, because I saw it myself upon the chart some minutes after the Agincourt was on shore, but I cannot, to my own knowledge, speak to any other.

The President—Are you aware if the angle of the Agincourt was taken from the Minotaur after she was on shore?

Admiral Wellesley—Only from it being reported to me, but there are officers summoned as witnesses who will be able to give the Court direct information on that point.

Admiral Heathcote—Are you aware if the Staff-Commander of your flagship altered his course little by little occasionally while steering out of the Bay, without any reference to you after you went below to breakfast?

Admiral Wellesley—I do not think it possible. I think he knows his duty too well to do that.

Admiral Heathcote—Is the Court to understand that no other course or courses were steered by your flagship than ordered by you?

Admiral Wellesley—I have no evidence to give the Court to the contrary.

Admiral Heathcote—I mean not only to even a quarter or half a point?

Admiral Wellesley—I know of no such alteration.

Admiral Heathcote—Do you not suppose that the port column gradually and imperceptibly "sagged" down on the starboard column and caused them by having to keep their relative bearings and distances from your ship to hug the Pearl shoal closer than they ought to have done?

Admiral Wellesley—No; I don't think so; I think both columns were swept by the tide or current towards that shoal, and I also believe the starboard column had the current very much stronger than the port one.

Admiral Heathcote—Were there leadsmen in the Minotaur's chains.

Admiral Wellesley—I have no doubt there were; I cannot personally state so, as I conceive it to be the duty of the captain and navigating officer of the ship to attend to that.

Admiral Heathcote—Did you hear any soundings called?

Admiral Wellesley—Within three minutes after we were under way. I don't think there was any bottom.

Admiral Heathcote—Did you from your stern windows observe any strange sails other than your fleet steering in shore of you?

Admiral Wellesley—I have no recollection of having seen any.

The President—If, as you suppose, the squadron was drifting in shore by the strong current, and therefore not making good the course intended over the ground, ought not the navigating officers of the respective ships of the squadron to have detected that current by observation of the land near them, and by the shutting in of the points?

Admiral Wellesley—I think if the navigating officers had taken repeated crossbearings and laid them off on their charts they must have detected that the ships were not making good the course laid down. With regard to the shutting in of the points I think the Agincourt, from my recollection of the position, was the only ship that had any of the points shut in; I know she they were all open from the Minotaur.

Admiral Stewart—Judging from the result, is it your opinion that the course of the Minotaur, as the directing ship of the squadron, was shaped to pass too near the Pearl shoal?

Admiral Wellesley—Judging from the result, certainly; but, judging before the event, I think there are circumstances, if I were allowed to state them, which would justify the course, but they are the conversations which had previously passed.

Admiral Stewart—What considerations guided or influenced the course the Minotaur steered that morning?

Admiral Wellesley—The mind of the Staff-Commander.

Admiral Stewart—When the W.S.W. course was sanctioned by you, had you been informed that it was intended or that it contemplated leading the Agincourt within three or four cables of the Pearl shoal, would you have approved that course?

Admiral Wellesley—Certainly not: and I cannot believe it was ever intended by the person who recommended it to lead her into such a position.

Admiral Stewart—About what distance, had the question been directly asked you, would you have ordered that the inshore ships of your squadron should pass the Pearl shoal?

Admiral Wellesley—Not less than a mile and a half.

Admiral Stewart—How long do you think it was from the time the Agincourt struck until you saw her yourself?

Admiral Wellesley—I was absolutely looking at her at the moment from the stern walk.

Admiral Stewart—Was she, in your opinion, more than four cables from the Minotaur?

Admiral Wellesley—I cannot trust my eye sufficiently to say, but I was satisfied with her being, as I thought, in her station.

The President—Do you consider the Staff-Commander of the Minotaur to be fulfilling the navigating duties of the Master of the Fleet in your squadron, and is he paid an allowance for that duty?

Admiral Wellesley—I don't know what the duty of the Master of the Fleet is; there is nothing in the instructions about it. I think he gets some extra allowance as master of the flagship.

Admiral Stewart—Had the staff-commander of the Minotaur any special instructions from you that morning in the conduct of the squadron?

[illegible] expressed to him my [illegible]rosch near to the point of [illegible]ould give plenty of room [illegible]s, "Oh, never fear, Sir; [illegible] Strait you will be swept [illegible]ords to that effect. That [illegible] I alluded in a previous [illegible]were that the courses made by signal from your flagship and the bearings taken on board the Agincourt place that ship on the Pearl Rock without tides being taken into consideration?

Admiral Wellesley—No, I am not aware, and I am certain they do not.

Captain Foley—If when you first saw the Agincourt on shore you considered she was in her station, do you not think the staff-commander of your flagship steered your squadron in very dangerous proximity to the Pearl Rock, thereby disobeying the orders you have previously given to give your squadron ample room from any danger?

Admiral Wellesley—The result has shown that they were steered into a position of danger, but the staff-commander having stated to me in the morning his belief that the ships would be set to the eastward, I account in that way for his having suggested the courses which were successively steered.

Captain Foley—When the course was altered to W. S. W., did your flag captain show you the chart?

Admiral Wellesley—No.

Captain Foley—You have stated you thought the current affected the starboard division more than the port. If such had been the case, would not the starboard division have been to your eye more out of station?

Admiral Wellesley—No; on the contrary, the current, instead of setting to the eastward, was setting, I think, N.N.E., right into the Bay of Gibraltar, and those ships nearest to the shore felt the current more than we did in the stream.

Captain Foley—If the current was setting the starboard division, towards the N.E. more than it was the port division, would it not have placed the starboard division more than four cables from the port division?

Admiral Wellesley—Certainly, if they were not within the four cables beforehand.

Captain Jones—May the Court understand that you hold yourself personally responsible for the signals made with regard to the courses to be steered, that the details of the navigation of the fleet were in the hands of the staff commander of the flagship, then acting as master and pilot of the fleet?

Admiral Wellesley—No, I had no idea of conveying any such meaning. I consider myself as responsible for the conduct of the squadron.

Captain Jones—How far do you consider the Rear-Admiral under your command was responsible for the safe conduct of the starboard division?

Admiral Wellesley—The Rear-Admiral, as the commander of a division, has the duty of attending to his division, seeing they are in station, that they obey all signals made to them, and he is directed by the instructions to signal to them, to carry out any movements which have been previously ordered.

Captain Jones—Do you consider that, in sailing with a squadron, the flagship has greater facilities for keeping a correct reckoning than any other ship of the squadron, as she can preserve uniform speed and an undeviating course, undisturbed by station keeping?

Admiral Wellesley—Certainly.

Captain Jones—Such being the case, and all other facilities for determining the position of the squadron being as open to the flagship as to any other ship, how far do you consider the independent action of each captain would be fettered by the order from the flagship to steer a course and preserve station?

Admiral Wellesley—I think it impossible to lay down any general rule; everything must depend upon the special circumstance of the case. I can conceive a case where a captain would be bound to run a ship on a rock if there was a signal to do it, but not under ordinary circumstances. In fact, if he breaks out of the line he must justify his conduct for so doing.

Captain Jones—If a captain of the squadron, preserving his station and steering the course ordered, had misgivings as to his ship's proximity to danger, but still had actually open the leading marks given by the Admiralty directions to avoid the danger, would he, in your opinion, have been justified in hauling out of the line, or making a signal that he was being conducted into danger; or would you consider he was guilty of grave error in relying on the flagship's reckoning rather than on his own?

Admiral Wellesley—I conceive it to be the duty of an officer commanding to intimate by signal immediately, while there is time to rectify it, to the officer commanding the squadron that the course he is ordered to steer is leading him into danger; and if time would not permit of the signal being made I conceive he would be justified in altering his course clear of the danger.

Captain Beamish submitted that there was no evidence that he had misgivings that the course was taking him into danger.

The President said the question only referred to a supposed case.

Captain Jones—Would you consider that the judgment of the officers of the Agincourt with regard to the distance of their ship from the Minotaur at the time of grounding would be probably more reliable, as no one out of the Agincourt could tell the time of that ship taking the ground to within several minutes?

Admiral Wellesley—I see no reason for one ship being more accurate than the other, seeing we were aware of it within a minute.

Captain Coode—Did you give any order to the captain or staff-commander of the Minotaur not to take the fleet within a mile and a-half of the Pearl Shoal?

Admiral Wellesley—No.

Captain Beamish—What were the communications you received from or made to Captain Wells or any other officers during that forenoon relative to the courses to be steered, or the precautions to be taken, which you have referred to in your evidence, and which you may not have already given?

Admiral Wellesley—As I was leaving the poop to go down to my cabin the captain said to me, "Do you wish the staff-commander to alter the course if necessary?" to which I answered, "No; whenever he wishes a course to be altered let a report be made to me, that I may sanction it and signal to the squadron to do the same." While at breakfast an officer came in and stated to the captain that the staff-commander wished to alter the course to S. W. by W., upon which the captain repeated the same to me, and I sanctioned it and ordered a signal to be made to the squadron to do so. Just before we left the breakfast-table the same thing occurred with regard to altering course to W. S. W. The only other communication that I recollect in addition to what I have previously stated was in reference to the speed of the ships. I had by signal ordered the ships to have steam for six knots, which would give about 30 revolutions, and after we had got in line Captain Wells asked what speed we meant to go, and I said 20 revolutions. There was some conversation about that speed not being sufficient when we got out of the Strait. I said I was in no hurry, we were going out for three weeks, and there was plenty more steam available if we wanted it.

There were no other questions to be asked, and Admiral Wellesley was told to withdraw.

CAPTAIN WELLS' EVIDENCE.

Captain Richard Wells, of the Minotaur, was the next witness called. After being cautioned that he need not give evidence criminating himself, he stated that the vessels of the squadron weighed anchor shortly after 8 in Gibraltar Bay, and after having formed two columns, four cables apart, altered their course as requisite while passing the Pearl Rock. Witness, on the poop saw the signal being hoisted on board the Agincourt, which the signalman said meant "aground," and immediately reported the circumstance, and Admiral Wellesley ordered the Minotaur to be stopped, and the launch being hoisted out was sent with hawsers, and the cutter, with a driver. The bearings and angles of the Agincourt were taken on the starboard hand of the Minotaur. Within an hour of the Agincourt striking he saw Staff-Commander Kiddle draw a line on the chart where the ship should be according to those bearings. The witness, before the Minotaur got to Cabrita Point, measured the distance with compasses of the Pearl Rock from Palomas Island, and made the remark that "Three-quarters of a mile will clear the Pearl Rock well. We are a long way outside that." The staff-commander, who looked over his shoulder, said, "Oh, yes, Sir." Witness did not know previously to the Agincourt striking her distance from the Minotaur. The angle of the Agincourt was taken on board the Minotaur just after the signal "Aground" was hoisted. The Agincourt appeared out of station, being further off from the Minotaur than she should be. He was told the Agincourt was six and a quarter cables off. He believed her to be fully that. The Agincourt was then about a point and a half abaft the beam of the Minotaur by look, without bearings. Witness should say the Agincourt had certainly been in station as to bearings and distance before that from the time lines were formed. That morning he satisfied himself as far as he could that the Minotaur was going well clear of the Pearl Rock. The land appeared two miles off the Minotaur when the Agincourt grounded. Previously to the ship grounding witness remarked to Staff-Commander Kiddle, "Well, we are a long way clear; do you think the Agincourt all right?" Kiddle said, "Oh, yes, Sir; she is a mile and a half from that land." As witness thought at the time the same thing he made no further remark. He believed the Minotaur was six and a quarter cables from the extreme edge of the Pearl Rock when the Agincourt grounded. Supposing that to be true, the Agincourt, if exactly in her station, would have been passing the rock by two and a quarter cables. The witness approved the proposed W.S.W. course, and expected that this course would cause the ships to pass about a mile from the Pearl Shoal.

By Admiral Stewart—How do you account, then, for your actually passing it, steering W. S. W., about six cables?

Captain Wells—Judging from after thoughts, I have no doubt that the current in shore was on our port bow instead of being right ahead.

Admiral Stewart—Supposing the columns to have been transposed and the Minotaur leading the starboard column, can you realize to yourself that she might have grounded, as the Agincourt did, without your having been aware of her danger until she was aground?

The witness said it would be merely a supposition, and he would rather not answer the question.

Admiral Stewart—It appears from your evidence that you shaped a W.S.W. course, intending to pass not less than a mile from the Pearl Shoal in the Minotaur; that until the Agincourt became stationary on the Pearl Shoal you supposed the Minotaur was not less than a mile from the shoal, whereas the position of the Agincourt shows that the Minotaur passed a little more than six cables. Is it not so?

Captain Wells—Taking the result of the angle as correct, it must have been so.

Admiral Stewart—Is it not evident that the Minotaur, with all the checks and precautions taken in navigating her, was, without your being aware of it, carried three or four cables nearer the shoal than you intended?

Captain Wells—Taking the result of the angle, it must have been so. Taking the result of bearings on chart, it would appear we were further off.

Admiral Stewart—Can you give any reason why the same influences which produced this result to the Minotaur should not have produced the same to the Agincourt, and placed her, also steering a W.S.W. course, between three and four cables nearer the Pearl shoal than her captain was aware of?

Captain Wells—No, most certainly the same result, in my opinion, would have affected both. From after experience I am led to believe that the current in shore was felt to a far greater extent than we experienced it outside. The current alongside the Agincourt must have been four or five knots, while outside, where the Minotaur was, you could easily stem it going at three knots. The effect of this stronger current was to set the Agincourt on the Pearl shoal. He was not aware that Admiral Wellesley wished that the starboard division led by the Agincourt, should not pass within a mile and a half of the Pearl shoal. The land looked further off on the 1st of July than it did afterwards. If the witness had thought the squadron was leading too near Pearl Rock, he would have immediately mentioned it.

Admiral Stewart—Staff-Commander Kiddle, in his evidence, states that you had observed to him that the Agincourt was out of station, have you any recollection of having done so?

Captain Wells—No.

Lieutenant Bell—Since you were so much deceived as to the distance of the land, is it not only too probable that you were equally deceived as to the distance of the Agincourt?

Captain Wells—Of my own knowledge I have stated nothing positive as to the distance of the Agincourt beyond guessing her distance, but I do not think the haze over the land would effect a ship on a rock some distance from the land.

By Staff-Commander Knight—St. Roque Church and Tarifa Point Lighthouse could not be seen distinctly.

The Court adjourned till Tuesday.

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